The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Full Particulars of the Sudden Death of Charles Dickens.

HIS FINAL WORK AND LAST WORDS.

Tributes of the London Daily and Weekly Press.

Simplicity and Purity of His Life and Character.

Further Criticism of Mr. Goldwin Smith's Letter to Disraeli.

The steam-ship *Cuba*, from Liverpool June 11, and Queenstown 12th, and the *Hammonia*, from Hamburg 8th, and Havre 11th, reached this port last evening. The news by the former is two days later.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that Queen VICTORIA has expressed to the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, in a private note, the deep interest with which she regards the approaching Protestant Conference in New-York. It is now said that Lord SHAFTESBURY will not attend.

A telegram from Madras, India, dated June 9, 12:3 A. M., says: "Cholera is assuming an epidemic form; a few Europeans have been attacked, but have recovered. The effluvium from the river is frightful."

The last epileptic seizure of the Pope, says the Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was more serious than was supposed. It was followed by a violent attack of diarrhœa, which lasted twenty-four hours, and which left the Holy Father in a very feeble condition. His health, however, has since improved, though it is not in a state to bear the strain to which it is exposed.

The Italian journals report a discourse alleged to have been delivered by Mgr. DUSMET, Archbishop of Catania, in which that prelate quotes a letter from the Virgin Mary to the inhabitants of Messina, upholding the dogma of infallibility. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the nineteenth century, that the journals have been hoaxed.

Great fears are again entertained in Rome of a Garibaldian irruption. The authorities seem to feel no confidence in the pacifying assurances of the French Government; for not only is the Garrison of Rome kept in constant readiness, but troops and gendarmes are distributed in groups along the frontier, so that they may not as circumstances require. There can be no doubt that the Pope will look to his temporal state, but well-informed persons say there will be no serious movement till the Autumn.

The Empress of the French has informed, by a telegraphic dispatch, the French Ambassador at Constantinople that she places at his disposition a sum of 10,000 francs for the use of those who have suffered by the late conflagration. Five thousand francs have, in addition, been transmitted to M. BOURÉE by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor, on learning the disastrous news of the fire at Limoges, which destroyed twelve houses occupied by workmen and produced seventy families to ruin, forwarded a sum of 5,000 francs for their relief, to the Prefect of Haute-Vienne for distribution among the victims of the disaster.

M. GOUPIL, the well-known publisher of engravings, was on the 7th very nearly the victim of a serious accident. He was proceeding to the station of Rueil in a phaeton drawn by a powerful young horse, and was holding the reins himself, a groom sitting by his side. The vehicle was going along the road close to the Seine, when the animal, opposite the Isle of Croissy, a large dog sprang out, and by its barking frightened the horse. The animal turned suddenly aside and jumped into the river. M. GOUPIL, at once quitting the seat, sprang out and swam to the bank; while the groom, seizing the reins, forced by a violent effort the animal toward the land, and succeeded after a time in getting him into shallow water. Thence to a spot where there was a possibility of leaving the water altogether was only a work of time, so that the whole party escaped with no greater injury than a complete ducking.

In the Italian Parliament, June 9, during the debate on the Budget Signor MANCIANI asked when the French intervention in Rome would cease. The same speaker remarked that in the affair of the Greek brigands England had been more exacting than Italy. The Minister replied that the Government had received no communications from France to that consequently he believed the French policy with regard to Rome remained the same as defined by the former declarations of the French Cabinet. He added, "Italy has not sought any fresh communication because a policy of expectancy and reserve appeared to be the one counselled by circumstances." With regard to the Encyclical the Minister said: "The Italian Government has demanded of Greece two things, the punishment of the guilty and their accomplices, and an inquiry into the conduct of the authorities. Italy knows how difficult it is to cure evils which are the heritage of past maladministrations, but that which the civilized world demands of Greece is not above the capacity of a people desiring regeneration. With reference to the Ecumenical Council, the Minister said that the policy of the Government was to respect the liberty of the Church and the liberty of the Council, while reserving the rights of the State and of civil society. The Government has not joined in the remonstrance addressed by several Powers to the Roman Court on account of the nature of the relations with Rome, and because it could not believe that its counsel would be likely to increase the chances of success of the other representations."

THE DEATH OF DICKENS.

Last Days of His Life—Particulars of His Sudden Death—His Closing Work—His Private Life and Character.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 11, 1870.

The death of CHARLES DICKENS has been a greater shock and a deeper sorrow to the people of England than could have been caused by any event I can imagine. No statesman, no man in public life, however great and important, has such a hold upon the affections of the people. THACKERAY died as suddenly, and in the midst of his work, but he had a narrower public and less personal sympathy. There was a universal mourning at the death of Prince ALBERT, but it was to a great extent official and sympathetic.

Mr. DICKENS fell in harness. He was at work all the early part of this week upon *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. Last Saturday he was at a *fête champêtre* in the neighborhood of his country residence, Gad's-Hill. One of the finest speeches he ever made was at the recent dinner at the Royal Academy, in which he paid a noble tribute to his friend MACLISE, whose decease so shortly preceded his own. There was a rumor, last Summer, that he had an apoplectic stroke, but he made light of it, and said that he was never better in his life. He broke down, however, in his readings, and was compelled to desist for some months, and I presume, under professional advice, he finally retired a few weeks ago from the reading platform. In many respects Mr. DICKENS' habits were such as might be expected to promote vigorous old age. His face, though deeply seamed with wrinkles, was ruddy, his manners hearty; he was a great walker and fond of athletic exercises; he went in for bathing and the water-cure, and took no tobacco, which, his advocates say, was the very sedative he needed. Though strongly averse to spiritualism, he believed in, and practiced, mesmerism, and placed the little heroism of his unfinished story under mesmeric influence, which would have been one of the most striking features of the Mystery. Mr. DICKENS was not only a powerful magnetizer, personally relieving pain and curing disease, but he sometimes sent magnetized or mesmerized paper to persons who wrote suggesting him to do so, and they declared that it acted as strongly and beneficially as if he were present. This, of course, will be attributed to imagination, but the power of so operating upon people's imaginations as to become their pains and cure their diseases, is a gift of considerable value.

He was a most benevolent man. Irritable in his temperament, whimsical in his manner of working, being able to write only under certain conditions as to certain places, utterly unable to endure the presence of some unimportant persons, even of those most nearly related to him, overflowing with kindness and sympathy, and ready to do any thing in the world for any one who stood in his way or other from many of the early friends, he was ever full of kindness, helpfulness and generosity. He was, I think, especially kind and helpful to Americans, and personally, although by his death the country will lose in its very midst a great literary leader, and the social circle its most brilliant ornament,

HALF THE GLOBE SHAKEN.

Earthquakes in Mexico and Japan Simultaneously.

Double Shocks at Oaxaca—Fearful Loss of Life—Churches and Other Edifices Toppling—Convulsions and Eruptions in Japan—Six Separate Shocks—A Crater at Sea.

The following account of the terrible earthquake at Oaxaca, in Mexico, on the night of May 11, is furnished by the correspondent at that city of the *Two Republics*, published in the City of Mexico:

The night of the 11th of May, 1870, will be one long remembered in Oaxaca. At 11¾ o'clock, one, or rather a repetition of shocks of earthquake occurred, which shook the city to its foundation, causing a large number of deaths, and the almost entire destruction of the finest portion of the city. The movement of the first was oscillating from north to south, and almost instantaneously followed by a vertical one, which was fearful to behold. The shock or shocks lasted about a minute, and in their intensity have never been equaled by anything in this State. Centuries dating back two hundred years, will scarcely contain within them a compare with those enshrined in Wednesday night. There are cities in Mexico, probably none on this continent, more substantially and solidly built than in Oaxaca, and yet there is not one house or edifice which has not suffered more or less, while many are in absolute ruins. The work of the corroderers of the old convent of San Juan de Dios are down, and in their fall, buried four persons, wounding and maiming many more. San Francisco, made and cut, is a heap of ruins, and the cupola of the church, as well as requires many thousands of dollars before it can be rendered fit for occupation again. The clock-tower, which was only completed on the 5th of May, came down bodily, passed through the roof into the halls of the Supreme Court, through the floor of these, and piled itself in the portal of the palace underneath. The shocks were accompanied by a terrific roaring of the subterranean forces, which in its intensity, as it passed from north to south, sounded as if it would rend the earth in twain. The towers of the churches, which, as a rule take these things more coolly, there were some who got up and dressed themselves, anticipating a second shock such as some houses articles that had fallen as a first one, and were thrown down, and the alarm, which proves to have been very powerful, was by no means without cause. Before daylight there were several more shocks of a comparatively slight character; though one, which happened just an hour after the other, was pretty strong. It did one house a sudden down, and in another cracked a mirror; but we do not hear of any more serious damage having been done, and we can only hope that we may escape the severer throes that it is now the fashion to perpetuate.

The Yokahama *Herald* of May 23 says:

"Lately Yokohama has been visited by a succession of minor shocks of earthquake. That which occurred on the 12th, at about 2½ A. M., was one of the most violent felt since the calamity of 1855. The houses rocked alarmingly for about a minute, and the plaster being dislodged, paper burst from the partitions and ceilings cracked, or utterly threw out from the walls. Whether this is the end of the earthquake season, or simply the prelude of a serious 'cataclysm,' is impossible to tell; but the latter, judging from atmospheric indications, appears the most probable supposition. The master of the Hellespont reports, that while we were experiencing the shock here, his vessel was coming up the Gulf of Yedo, between Kanonaski and Treaty Point, when a concussion was felt as if the ship had struck a rock; the lead was immediately hove, and found fifteen fathoms of water. About 8½ a. m. the shock was felt there. The water was smooth and the wind light as the time. Immediately after the shock the vessel swung round, being immersed in a temporary vortex. In the vicinity of Vries Island large fields of pumice stone were noticed floating round, samples of which Capt. Patterson brought on shore. There is little doubt that the volcano on Vries Island, which has not been active in the neighborhood of shocks of earthquake are more frequent, caused by increased action on the part of the volcano. Reports have reached here of the engulphing of several villages in the neighborhood of Vries, but, though "ill news flies apace," no official information to that effect has yet been received.

A CHASTEN AT SEA.

Reports have been brought to the American Consulate of an native vessel, at sea, as observed by Captain Simonsen, of the Danish *Diana*, about two hundred miles south-east of this port. Some portion of the ridges appeared above water, whilst clouds issued from the center, and the water, for some distance around, was white with boiling sea.

AN ERUPTION ISLAND.

A gentleman who has completed an overland journey from Niigata says the shock was still more severely felt in the interior of the country, and threw the Japanese into great alarm. Their terror was heightened by an eruption of the great volcano Asamyama, in the province of Shinshiu, which has not been in actual eruption for three or four centuries—although just prior to the commencement of the last civil war, it indicated latent activity by the appearance of flame and luminous vapor about the crater at night-time, and dense clouds of smoke. These, however, soon subsided, and the mountain remained quiescent until the above date, when a violent outburst came. Showers of lava and dense sulphurous vapors were constantly ejected, and fell on the slopes of the mountains, while the earth's violent tremblings caused the peasantry to quit the fields in great terror, and shelter in their miserable dwellings or adjacent temples, where they piously invoked the gods to preserve them from peril, adding the thumps of their tom-toms to the grumblings of the volcano. The traveler passed within a few miles of the mountain, which still emitted clouds of smoke the next day, and noticed the lands about strewn with pumice. No catastrophe, as rumored, occurred by the absorption of a whole village in a chasm, but one lying near the mountain was ruined by the convulsion—its huts and stables and other buildings being overcast, and the fragments strewn in disordered masses. What loss of life occurred is not known. The natives predict a more terrible outburst, arguing from former experience.

Up to the 16th there had been no less than 120 shocks of earthquake. It is reported that a volcano, extinct for centuries, has broken into eruption in the interior, and that Vries Island is more than usually active. The spars of the shipping whipped about in the most alarming manner during the earthquake of the 18th.

Arrest For False Pretenses.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, ISAAC LACKENDORFF was charged with receiving $1,969 worth of goods from CHARLES DOHERTY, No. 325 Cherry-street, Brooklyn, on fraudulent representations. It appeared that in September, 1869, defendant represented to the prosecutor that he was the possessor of a large house in Sixty-seventh-street, which he mortgaged to him for the amount stated in mattresses and other articles of merchandise. The goods were handed over to him, but, on subsequent investigation, DOHERTY ascertained that the premises possessed no property of any description, and had on the meantime disappeared. JACK HENDRIX, who was twice convicted during the year for his connection with illicit distillation, was committed for trial.

CHINA.

Forceful Punishment of Adulterers and Murderous Fanaticism of the Mohammedan Mahometans.

The details of the news from China by the last steamer, briefly outlined in our telegraphic columns, are at hand by mail from San Francisco. A letter from Shanghai says:

"In no country in the world is adultery so severely dealt with, or retribution so terribly exacted for infringing on this our seventh commandment, as in China. A heartless woman of this country, a few days ago, eloped from her married lady friend, a fellow Alliance with a friend of her husband's, made away with his gun as an aid to her husband's life by an assassin the other, and forthwith divulged her project to her paramour, who of course gallantly offered to undertake the work for her. He eventually effected, and then got away. The man was duly placed in his coffin, and the funeral ceremony performed even his body. But after a time suspicion arose on by the cause of his death, and the woman, after a frightful torture, admitted having committed the crime, and on her being charged to the last denied that her lover had anything to do with the murder. She was then nailed, hands and feet, to the top of her husband's coffin, and body and limb in a state of consciousness, was buried alive. Three days after, until death put an end to her suffering, since then, the man and woman confessed to everything, has been distributed; and the murderous savage is in case, not far from where the awful tragedy took place. An extraordinary tragedy is reported from Chungking, in the Szechuen district. A Barber Priest from Kai Fung-fou, the capital of Honan. They are supposed to be marching south to join the Kwei-chow rebels, with the intention of proceeding with them to Pekin. Every where in the north of Kiangnan and Hoopeh, soldiers, arms and provisions are being collected and forwarded to the seat of the disturbance. Should such rumors follow during the Winter, and the occupants are exceedingly hard, great distress, if not great outbreak, being anticipated. The Hong Kong *Press* of April 20 gives publicity to many atrocities committed by the Mohammedan armies from Eastern Turkistan have been spreading terror among the Mongol tribes near the Russian frontier. The great Mongol settlement at Ilchi is supposed to be in danger. There is a Russian Consulate there, which of course must be protected, and the Russians are making quite a demonstration on the Ili frontier. This is all quite natural; but it is rather serious thing for China, that in far the Mussulmans of Yunnan, to have Russian influence at Urga. For it is quite certain they will remain where they are until they will be able to avoid meeting the avenging hand of the Mongol tribes."

MEXICO.

A Pleasant State of Society—Cannibalism and Lieutenants Turned Brigands—The Return of Extraordinary.

Letters from Acapulco of June 5 say: "Congress has extended the time allowed to the Federal Government regarding the suspension of personal liberty,' and though the opposition Press is articulating this act, you must confess that there was good cause for it, by reading only a few of the atrocities lately committed by the numerous gangs of outlaws who still infest the country. The warfare to which we have been accustomed in Mexico for years has entirely lost its military character. Subordination has ceased, the great heads of the revolution have been deserted by their followers, and the Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants have become common robbers. The notorious BRAVO, meeting one afternoon a poor old man on one of his solitary walks, kindly informed himself of his state of health, and ascertaining that he owned a small ranch, BRAVO made himself known and desired the loan of $100, to be sent next morning to his head-quarters. The ransom collected that sum with the greatest trouble and sent it to the address given, and while BRAVO kindly sat down to write a receipt one of his officers came in and observed that he considered himself entitled to a share. Unable to come to an understanding they drew their revolvers, and BRAVO killed his competitor. A few days after this valiant pair attacked the ranch of one EMILIANO PIQUERDA, who himself was absent, but his family and servants defended themselves, but they were all killed, and fire set to the house, in which he and the female occupants perished. Even an outhouse, with all the cattle, was wantonly burned. Another fellow, named CARMELO ALONSO, at the head of about 400 men, Gigantic, had a body of about twenty-five men, including a few Zouaves, but BRAVO's resistance had to retire. Unfortunately the brave inhabitants sallied out in pursuit of the robbers, but ALONSO came to the rescue. The consequence was that fifty of the inhabitants were killed, the hacienda pillaged and the women outraged. The hacienda of San Nicolas was also plundered by LOZANO'S gang, and the inhabitants of Nochipa, about forty men by approaching too near to Ezcario, where BRAVO had concentrated his forces. Letters from San Luis Potosi brought the information that Gen. MARTINEZ's forces are masters of the Valle del Maiz, on the Tampico road, and that they raise a contribution of twenty-five per cent on all goods coming by it from the latter port in the shape of import duty. The garrisons, who refused payment, lost their mules and horses. However, these gallant deeds are not confined to Mexicans, as the sons of other nations try to take a hand in this game. An American named ENCKEN is the lord of the Valley and Federal Pass, on the City of Mexico. Some Frenchmen are also troubling the State of the State of Oaxaca, and a Belgian named LOUIS PERLIEFFE has for some time been the terror of parts of Michoacan. The inhabitants of Turiosta, near Tecamachaco, tired of these continual annoyances, finally combined in an expedition against the said Belgian, who was made a prisoner and also the whole of his men. Letters have also given lately some evidence of personal courage. The ranch of ANTONIO HERNANDEZ, near Hacuala, was attacked by one MORENO during the absence of the owner, and for the confessed purpose of kidnapping his two daughters. The sons looked for a hiding-place, but the mother seized a large knife and defended herself so well to give them the last sons and daughters finally came to her assistance, drove the robbers off, and even captured one horse and four muskets. If we take in consideration that in many villages there are ten times more women than men—the revolutions having made great havoc among the male sex—it is evident that it necessarily for the female sex to look out for their own protection."

The Case of the American Schooner W. L. Richardson.

The same correspondent writes: "The suit brought many months ago against the American schooner W. L. Richardson has finally come to a close, the Judge having decided that she was unlawfully seized and should be released; but the Collector of this port appears not to be satisfied with this decision, having reckoned with certainty upon his share of this seizure. He has appealed the case again to the City of Mexico, and the master will have to fight it over again, in case Mr. NELSON should not use his influence in having the sentence confirmed. Meanwhile the American Consul of this port declares that he will not have anything more to do with this case, because the owners failed to honor his draft for $500. The facts are that he was authorized to draw for the sum in the event of the release and outside the port, which is not yet the case."

An Unmitigated Piece of Misery.

KATE NOLAN, a young woman of good personal appearance, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, yesterday, to prosecute JAMES LEONARD, with whom she went through a form of marriage on the 20th May, and whose wife she fondly believed herself to be till yesterday morning. On the 24th January last LEONARD was married by Dr. F. CAHILLY, in the Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-sixth-street, to a young woman named ELIZABETH REILLY, giving as his residence at No. 304 West Forty-sixth-street for a few weeks. He left her on pretense of going out of New-York to look for work on the 20th May, but remained in the City that night and went through a mockery of marriage with Miss KATE NOLAN, the complainant, with whom he had previously been well acquainted. The ceremony was performed by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, in St. Anne's Catholic Church, Eighth-street. That same evening he, in company with his "happy bride," left for Boston. After spending two weeks there they returned, and located themselves in Brooklyn. On Monday evening last LEONARD came over to New-York, telling his wife No. 2 that he was going to see some friends in Forty-sixth-street. Wondering what kept her lord so long absent, Mrs. LEONARD, or rather Miss NOLAN, crossed the ferry, and, repairing to Forty-sixth-street, met LEONARD in company with his real wife. Short explanations and bitter recriminations followed, and resulted in the arrest of LEONARD by Patrol HUMPHRY, of the Twenty-second Precinct. When arraigned LEONARD pleaded that it was "beer guilt all." He was committed to answer.

CURRENT NOTES.

Somebody has given $100,000 to the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va.

Some Southern papers speak even now of "His Excellency EX-President DAVIS."

Congressman ROBERT BINGWAY is at his home in Ashtabula, Va., sick.

The Massachusetts House has passed the woolgrowers' amendment to the Liquor bill.

Young Delawareans of both sexes complain because the laws of their State compel people to pay a license tax on getting married.

Gen. WILLIAM A. SCOTT has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District of North-Carolina.

A poor woman in Utica, who owns three houses and is building another, sends her children into the streets daily to beg.

A Boston young man, who has been to Florida for his health, has brought up a young alligator, and all Boston is delightedly feeding to see it.

A Massachusetts State Senator recently expressed a fear that a certain bill would become a mere "shuttlecock" between the two Houses of the Legislature.

The *Elmira Advertiser* thinks Republicans who tire of the rest of their principles will gravitate naturally into the Democratic Party.

DERRICK B. REDDEN, a young man, one of those wounded by the accident at the Capitol in Virginia, died from his injuries in Richmond, on Sunday.

Judge R. H. GARTZWEAR has accepted the Union Reform nomination for Governor of South Carolina, and will in a few days resign his judicial office.

The Providence *Journal* says that the thunder and lightning on Monday night kept nervous people in that city painfully awake "until after 9 o'clock."

The Boston *Transcript* calls Gov. CLAFLIN's veto a puerile document. In this the *Transcript* does injustice to its usual courtesy, and harms nor the Governor much.

The Iowa Republican State Convention is to be held in Des Moines on Wednesday, Aug. 17. Then a short, sharp, decisive and victorious campaign will be entered upon.

A movement is on foot in Virginia to substitute for the present complicated and voluminous laws, relating to the inspection of tobacco, a few simple regulations looking to the storage, sampling and safe-keeping of the leaf.

Commodore EDWARD R. BOUTWELL, of Richmond, has announced to the good people of Virginia that he is a candidate for Congress, and says that he uses the word "good" because the people of Virginia are the most orderly and the most law-abiding people in this country.

Gold is reported to have been discovered at Appomattox, and the Lynchburg *Virginian*, after giving accounts of the "extraordinary excitement," expresses the hope that the country may become famous for something beside the surrender of Lee.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of the Nineteenth District of Ohio, will probably be renominated unanimously. It is said that some dissatisfaction with him is felt by the iron men of Mahoning County, but there is no organized opposition.

We have got it at last—the full name of that solitary friend of woman's suffrage in the Vermont Convention. It is HARVEY HOWES. Of bonnets, were handkerchiefs, flutter fans, for HARVEY HOWES, the well-to-do farmer of Rutland County!

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that an impetuous and constantly-increasing tide of immigration is directing its course thither, from the cities and mines of Australia and New-Zealand. And it welcomes the tourists as being just the class needed to develop the resources of the Pacific States.

The Troy *Press* proclaims that the Democratic Party must have nothing to do with soldier candidates for the Presidency, and that especially it must have no more Frank Blair experiments, to see how badly it can be beaten. The *Press* manifests obscurity a sort of hankering after HOFFMAN for the first place on the ticket.

New-Hampshire politicians of each party are already looking about them for candidates for Governor and Congressmen. Among those named for the former office by the Democrats is Ex-Mayor FRANK JOHNS, of Portsmouth, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen, who might poll more than his party vote throughout the State, and certainly would do so in Rockingham County.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* is speaking with zeal if not with discretion. And there may be cool determination and not impetuous precipitancy in its declarations to this effect: "The brutal, bloody, murderous Ku-Klux organization must be annihilated. If the Ku-Klux and their friends want war they can have it. The Governor despises their threats, and he is indifferent to the censures or the frowns of their sympathizers and friends."

Mr. S. NEUBERGER has commenced the publication, at Nos. 16 and 20 Liberty-street, New-York, of the *German-American Insurance Herald*, which is intended to supply the thousands of Germans in this country with much-needed information respecting life and fire insurance. It promises to speak and act honestly, and is of convenient size and neatly printed. It is printed in English and German in parallel columns, and is to be issued monthly at $3 per year.

Candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the New-Hampshire First District are as numerous almost as the towns. Among them are J. H. Ela—the present incumbent—Marcellus Bunford, John H. Bailey, William H. Rollins, James W. Emery, Charles H. Bell, William B. Small, Samuel M. Wheeler and William H. Patten—nearly all lawyers. In the Second District Gov. STEARNS and Ex-Gov. FREDERICK SMITHER are talked of, and in the Third, Col. HENRY O. KENT is a leading candidate. There is time enough to choose in all these districts, as the election does not occur until March, 1871.

Pittsburg, Penn., has been astonished by the curious freaks of a gentleman who has heretofore been one of its most temperate and economical citizens. First he gave a free lunch at a tavern to a large crowd, the expense being about $75. Next, he contracted for a splendid team for $700. Then he hired four men to drive around with him, paying them $5 per day each. His next step was to engage a band of music at $5 per night, to serenade him every evening. Finally, he bought $70 worth of bouquets and distributed them among the pretty girls in the streets, and bought some dozens of wine, saying he was going to have a grand celebration. Then his friends clapped him into the mad-house.

The New Hall of the Beethoven Maennerchor.

The Beethoven Maennerchor will lay the corner-stone of their new hall, at Nos. 219 and 219 Fifth-street, in this City, on Monday afternoon, June 27, at 2 P. M., with appropriate ceremonies. The members will meet at their present hall, named after the great BEETHOVEN, No. 451 Sixth-street, in the afternoon at 1 P. M., and will march from there up Sixth-street to the Second-avenue, up Second-avenue to Tenth-street, down Tenth-street to Avenue A, down Avenue A to Houston-street, up Houston-street, the Bowery and Fifth-street to the ground, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone will commence. The exercises will commence with a song from the Maennerchor, followed by an opening address by the President Thos. Hon. MADISON GRONE will deliver an oration, and, after another song by the Maennerchor, Mayor HALL will deliver a speech. The corner-stone will then be laid with appropriate ceremonies, and the exercises will be interspersed with songs by the Maennerchor and music by a celebrated brass band. The following officials have been invited as special guests:

His Honor, Mayor A. Oakey Hall; Hons. William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, Charles F. Loew, James O'Brien and James Musgrave.

After the ceremonies there will be a festival to commemorate the event, held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue. The building will be completed by the 15th of August, and the dedication will take place from the Supreme Court of this State on the 1st day of October, and in pursuance of the laws of this State and the ordinances enacted by an act of the Legislature, passed April 8, 1870, that they can hold real estate to the amount of $500,000. On the 1st of January of this year the organization had 125 members, and since that time it has so increased in influence and strength that it now counts nearly 400 members. The lot on which the corner-stone is to be laid was purchased for the Maennerchor for $27,000, and it is by no means true building. It is over three stories in height, with a second iron roof, and is to be built of Nova Scotia stone, and to be put up in the best manner, under the supervision of WILLIAM GRAVE, the architect. The basement will contain the bowling-alleys, kitchen and storage-rooms. The first floor will contain the bar and billiard rooms, and the five stories in height. The second floor will contain the supper-room, which will be 40 by 60 feet. The third floor will contain the ball-room, and will be 60 by 80 feet. The fourth floor will contain the supper-room, which will be of the same size, and the dressing-rooms and ladies' parlors will be upon the same floor. The third floor will be occupied by a beautiful hall-room, and its size will be 40 by 80 feet, and it will be two stories in height, the first being the gallery. The fifth floor will contain a library and reading-room, and the fifth floor will be occupied by the janitor of the building. The Beethoven Maennerchor was organized over 20 years ago, and its first meeting was held in Bull's Head Hotel, on the evening of the 23d of June, 1849. Its first place of assembly was at Bull's Head Hotel, on the Bowery, where the public members sing under their musical director, CARL FRAEMBS. Its present officers are as follows:

JOSEPH DEISEL, President; Frank Stahl, First Vice-President; Paul Bohny, Second Vice-President; George Rudolph, Treasurer; Edward Wunsch, Recording Secretary; Henry F. Gleisch, Corresponding Secretary; Louis Beck, Financial Secretary; Carl Fraemb, Musical Director; John Hinck, Joseph Bender, Librarians.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Important Action as to Sewer Discharges.

The Quarantine War—Appointment of Dr. Carnochan and Action of the Board—A Sharp Letter from an Ending Name Omitted.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. President HOFFMAN in the chair, and Commissioners Bowman, Carnochan, Cleaveral, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly and Stephen Smith being present. Quite work ordered to be commenced in thirty-five cases of violations of the Tenement-house law and ten cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board.

Upon the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee it was ordered that the report of the annual report and statistics of the Board of Health be transmitted to MAX ARNIMUTER, United States Vice-Consul at Augsburg, Bavaria.

The Committee on Street Cleaning submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Chapter 138 of the laws of 1870 prohibits the filling in of any land in the vicinity of Manhattan Island, or in the waters of the same, with any material except such as may be specially authorized by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Board of Health to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into this City, and to protect the health of the people; and

Whereas, Many of the vessels arriving at this port from ports infected with yellow fever, and from the first of June they were detained at Lower Quarantine, and the cargoes of such vessels were permitted by the Quarantine Officers to be landed at the Lower Bay, or on board of vessels anchored in the Lower Bay, and there discharged; and

Whereas, It is apprehended that the cargoes of vessels arriving from infected ports, and which have been discharged in the Lower Bay, may be carried by the currents of the ocean and deposited on the shores of Long Island, and thereby endanger the health of the people of this City; and

Whereas, It is deemed necessary that the cargoes of vessels arriving from infected ports should be discharged at the Quarantine Ground, and that the same be sold in the Quarantine Ground, and that the same be sold in the Quarantine Ground, and that the proceeds of the sales be paid over to the Treasurer of the City of New-York, to the credit of the Health Fund, to be applied to the purposes of this Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Quarantine Officers be and they are hereby directed to prohibit the landing of the cargoes of vessels arriving from infected ports, and to prohibit the discharge of such cargoes in the waters of the Lower Bay, or on board of vessels anchored in the Lower Bay, and to require that the cargoes of such vessels be discharged at the Quarantine Ground, and that the same be sold in the Quarantine Ground, and that the proceeds of the sales be paid over to the Treasurer of the City of New-York, to the credit of the Health Fund, to be applied to the purposes of this Board; and be it further

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RED LIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Stoddart and Miss Lizzie Price and Miss Leland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sixth-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Pierin and Miss Pasin.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
Sixth-av., corner 23d-st.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Blanche De Bar and the Clarkonia Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and Company.

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To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. It would oblige us if Orders could be handed in to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 56 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DUNCAN, HARRIS & Co., Bankers, No. 4 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the authorized agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The deaths by the recent collision on the Great Northern Railway in England had reached seventeen yesterday....M. de Lesseps is in England and is to receive a banquet and other honors....Mr. PEEL, another of the young men involved in the "masquerading" escapade, is dead....A large meeting was held in Exeter Hall, London, yesterday, in favor of a prohibitory liquor law....A State breakfast is to be given on the lawn of Windsor Castle on Friday....The resignations of Vice-Admiral ROBINSON and Naval-Constructor REED will not be accepted....Mr. ASHBURY, of the *Cambria*, wants a Liverpool pilot to navigate his yacht in the coming Transatlantic race....There are fears of another outbreak at Verviers, in Belgium, and precautions are taken to suppress it....The Neufchatel Council of State has voted in favor of the separation of Church and State....Fresh evidence in the French conspiracy investigation has lead to the arrest of others implicated. The trial of the members of the Working Men's Society began yesterday.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from the West Indies, by way of Havana, represent that the Governor of St. Thomas had issued a proclamation again placing the island under the protection of Denmark in consequence of the failure of the treaty of sale in the United States Senate. An earthquake was experienced on the 9th inst., in the Windward Islands, with several violent shocks. At Guadaloupe the sea rose and covered a wide extent of land, and suddenly receded with such force as to drag vessels in the harbor far out to sea. The schooner *Wallet*, from New-York for Honduras, had been wrecked on Buckness Reef, Jamaica, and plundered by negroes, who used their knives against the crew. The steamer Docks grounded in entering Kingston harbor. CABRAL was still in the field against BAEZ in San Domingo. The people anxiously awaited the ratification of the treaty with the United States.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to facilitate telegraphic communication with the Bermuda Islands, and to authorize a direct submarine cable to Belgium, were favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill relative to unlawful certification of checks by national bank officers was reported, with amendments. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was discussed without action, after which an order was made that the Senate shall meet after Monday next at 11 A. M. The Tax and Tariff bill was called up. The Senate Committee's proposition to strike out the first thirty-four sections of the bill as reported from the House, relating to special taxes, was agreed to, and the three sections substituted by the Committee, repealing all special taxes except on brewers' distilled spirits and tobacco, repealing also taxes on sales except such as are paid by stamps, and some others, were also agreed to. The fourth section, partially repealing the stamp tax, was also agreed to. The income tax sections were then taken up, and, after argument, the bill was laid over to be taken up today as unfinished business. The Senate, at 5½ P. M., took a recess. The evening session was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

The session of the House was mainly occupied with a personal discussion between Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BUTLER. The President's veto of the bill for the renewal of the patent of ROLLIN WHITE, for improvement on the Smith & Wesson pistol, coming up, and Mr. BUTLER taking part in the discussion, Mr. FARNSWORTH made a point of order that Mr. BUTLER was the paid counsel of WHITE, the beneficiary under the bill. Mr. BUTLER denied the charge, and then followed an exciting debate in which both used exceedingly strong language, and were more than once called to order; a full report is given elsewhere. Finally the House rejected the bill. Early in the session Mr. SCHENCK reported the bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue and to regulate the collection of taxes. It was made the special order for Wednesday next. During the morning hour the bill to pay to the European and North American Railroad Company $676,923, interest due the States of Massachusetts and Maine as money expended on the war of 1812, was discussed, and finally passed. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

GENERAL.

The Spanish and foreign Masons recently rearrested in Havana for holding one of their meetings three months ago, have been released on giving bail to appear for trial by a military court.

A fire in Montreal, on Tuesday night, destroyed several lumber-yards and a planing-mill, and a dozen dwellings, rendering as many families homeless and depriving many mechanics of employment. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened yesterday morning at Indianapolis. Mr. J. S. MCLEAN, of Halifax, N. S., was appointed temporary Chairman and afterward permanent President. A formal reception of the delegates took place in the evening.

A new stand of colors was presented to the Sixty-ninth Regiment by Prince ARTHUR, at Quebec, on Tuesday, in presence of an immense concourse.

A San Francisco dispatch says Prof. GILMAN, of Yale College, has been elected President of the University of California, and Judge FIELD, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Professor of Law.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to enforce the rule that no persons not members of Congress or of the Cabinet shall be admitted into rooms in which money is received, counted or kept, except on written permission of the Secretary.

The Republican State Convention of West Virginia convened yesterday at Wheeling. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Commencement exercises took place at Vassar's Female College, at Poughkeepsie, yesterday. The graduates numbered thirty-three young ladies.

The printers of Maine and New-Hampshire propose to hold a reunion at Rye Beach, July 3, when it is expected Speaker BLAINE and Vice-President COLFAX will be present and make speeches.

The New-Hampshire Legislature has resolved to close its session July 5. A hearing before the Committee on Contracts on the difficulties between the Concord and Northern Railroads began yesterday.

One hundred and fifty Chinese reached St. Louis, yesterday, en route for New-Orleans.

A committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has been investigating charges against certain railway companies for discrimination against that city, and the merchants have been advised to avoid the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Road until changes are made.

Yesterday morning, at the Queens County Court of Sessions, Wm. OSCAR ETTIES, the colored minister at Flushing, found guilty of an attempted outrage on JULIA JACKSON, was sentenced to confinement in State Prison at Sing Sing for one year.

The special Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the resolution requiring W. SCOTT SHEPP, a newspaper correspondent, to show why he should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for a publication relating to Representatives FYAN and MCCORMICK, made a report recommending that the resolution referred to them be laid on the table. The correspondent had not been without fault, it was said, so grave a nature as to merit expulsion or even censure.

The match between the "Red Stockings" of Cincinnati and the Atlantic Base-Ball Club of Philadelphia, at the latter city, yesterday, resulted in victory for the "Red Stockings" by a score of 27 to 2.

The Grand Jury of the United States at Canandaigua have indicted Gen. SPRAGUE for violating the Neutrality laws. The case is set for Monday. Indictments will also be found against DONNELLY and Gen. GORMAN and WINTERMUTE.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ohio District yesterday nominated Hon. Wm. H. UPSON for Congress.

At a meeting of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, on Tuesday night, in that city, a proposition to observe BEETHOVEN'S one hundredth birthday by the production of the "Ninth Symphony," was warmly received. A conviction that the recent trip to the City was of great benefit to the Society was apparent in the tone of the remarks made.

Financial Possibilities.

What is meant when Congress is asked to mature "a financial policy?" The connection in which the demand is sometimes urged suggests a confusion of ideas, and an erroneous estimate of the power of legislation on the part of those who urge it. The expansionists who compelled Mr. GARFIELD to change his course are of this number. They are among the quacks of the day. They confound currency with prosperity, and imagine that the multiplication of banking facilities makes certain the growth of individual wealth. The financial policy which these men would establish would be an unmixed evil. The strength with which combination has enabled them to invest it in the House converts it into a danger which we rely on the Senate to avert. It is in the power of Senators at least to prevent inflation. If the alternative be no immediate redistribution of national bank currency, the leagued Representatives from the West and South must suffice. Better that than the loss and mischief inseparable from unwarranted expansion. But their obstinacy will not carry them to that point. When they fail to get all they want they will accept all they can get, and that should be the Currency bill as originally passed by the Senate, or something akin to it in its essential features.

By enacting such a measure Congress will supply the first element of a judicious policy. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," was the prayer of the wise man. "Give us neither contraction nor expansion," is the request which the country may properly address to its law-makers. If it is not possible to create prosperity by the manufacture of paper money, it is not desirable to hasten specie payments by lessening the volume of currency to which the community has adapted itself. We shall gain much by the passage of a bill which, while avoiding these opposite extremes, removes the most unreasonable discontent of the Southern States, and the newer States and Territories in the West. To this extent we may have the assurance, on one hand, that speculation shall not be unduly fostered and values disturbed, and, on the other hand, that commerce and business enterprise shall not be crippled or injured by an arbitrary diminution of money facilities. So far, one requirement in regard to a financial policy promises to be satisfied.

The funding schemes indicate a want of another sort, and one which will probably remain for a time unsatisfied. The desirableness of some plan by which the bonded debt shall be simplified, and its annual cost reduced, is nowhere denied. The Republican Party ingrafted this proposition on the Chicago platform, and a Republican Administration will in time give it effect. But it will be one of the results of increased prosperity and restored confidence,—not the cause of either. Mere legislation will not hasten it. An attempt to hasten it, if unsuccessful, would do more harm than good. For failure to fund the debt after the mode of funding is prescribed, and the power to fund has been conferred, will reflect unfavorably upon the credit of the Government. It will be tantamount to a declaration that the confidence professed by the Government is not shared by the people or by European nations. For this reason there should be no hurry. More important far are measures fitted to benefit the people by lessening their burdens and promoting their prosperity. The new Tax bill, with its expected reduction of seventy-five millions, is the best possible preliminary.

We take the Tax bill to be a protest against the policy that would retain fiscal burdens in order to pay off debt prematurely. The creditors of the Government are content to await the maturity of the obligations they hold,—and with that fact the country may also be satisfied. Its immediate care should be to relieve the people,—to arrest the drain which is exhausting industry, and impairing their comfort and independence. The bill now before the Senate is the answer of Congress to an urgent and just demand, and on the whole it is a satisfactory answer. It is, in effect, a part of the financial policy, and its operation will be favorable to the conditions on which the public credit most depends. For though reduction of the revenue implies reduction of the surplus which superficial observers have regarded as essential to the credit of the Government, it is certain that that will be best promoted when the Government draws its income from sources that are strong and healthy, rather than as the result of a pressure which crushes the energies and exhausts the means of the producing classes.

But the reduction of taxation, as a feature of our financial policy, is not enough. The effort to lighten burdens must be followed by an equally energetic effort to cut down expenditures. Here is the point at which Congress is most likely to fail. How earnestly the Administration has labored, and still labors, to save money, the statement of Mr. DAWES to the House, on Tuesday, plainly shows. Judged by the expenditures of its predecessor, the Grant Administration has earned credit by systematic retrenchment. Nor are there wanting tokens of improvement in the Appropriation bills, which would be better still had Mr. DAWES more imitators and supporters. But there is need of more thorough sifting than has yet been practiced. The discovery that the Bounty bill which passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate, will absorb at least one hundred millions, instead of nineteen millions, as was at first understood, reveals the carelessness and imperfections with which measures involving large expenditures are prepared. One blunder like this will virtually undo, for the next year, the good effected by the reduction of taxes.

The public credit requires yet another service. There must be a degree of resistance to the many subsidy schemes which are presented for Congressional favor. Their rejection is imperatively demanded, not less by the people, out of whose pockets the subsidy-mongers would draw the last accessible dollar, but in the name of the Government whose credit the system of subsidies would impair. If preparation for funding is ever to be made, it must be made here—in the avoidance of grants or loans designed to further private interests. Subsidies amount to this and nothing more. Call them what you will, they are devices for transferring the money of the tax-payers, who have none to spare, to the purses of individuals or corporations, whose command of lobby influences enables them to control legislation. The virtue which reduces taxes must eschew subsidies if it would be appreciated.

Dr. Carnochan and the Merchants.

Quarantine regulations may vary in accordance with the requirements of particular localities, but they are always necessary in exports. There are places which are little liable to the dangers of infection, and there are others in constant marine traffic communication with ports where yellow fever, small-pox, or other contagious diseases exist to an alarming extent. New-York City comes under this latter class. Vessels are arriving here constantly from the West India Islands, and from the Southern sea-board, where if pestilence is not actually reported, there can never be any assurance that it is not in a condition of latent existence. A constant and unremitting vigilance must be exercised in regard to this traffic. The only question is how to regulate this vigilance so as to cause the least possible obstruction to commerce.

The enforcement of strict quarantine is a matter affecting not only the vessel, but the cargo and the persons on board. There are varieties of cargo which are not calculated to carry infection. The men and their ship must, therefore, be placed in a different category. The men, or one of them only, may be stricken with some disease which has not declared itself. It is in these matters that the functions of a Health Officer are important. The law gives him full power to decide when and for how long a ship may be detained. Dr. CARNOCHAN offers to forego otherwise necessary detention under certain regulations and charges, and here arise the the grounds of dispute. The merchants do not deny the right of detention at Quarantine, though they assert that he has exercised it unduly. But they do deny that he has any control over vessel or cargo after they leave Quarantine, even under his conditional permission—in other words, that the arrangement by which he remits part of the time of quarantine, and at the same time requires the use of particular lightermen and stores, is illegal, and, they infer, is only resorted to for an interested purpose.

Of course, the Health Officer and the merchants view this quarantine question from opposite standpoints—they, very properly, seeking all the profit to be obtained by quick and cheap delivery; and he seeking to discharge his official duty. That he is actuated by corrupt motives would be a hard thing to assert. Nevertheless, we cannot altogether admire the means he has taken to defend his case. He is an old and experienced physician, whose high character ought to place him beyond the suspicion of improper motives. But has he not overstrained his authority? As the cost of the quarantine lightering is excessive, it ought to be reduced at once. Most certainly, the usual market price of that kind of labor should determine it at quarantine. As to the degree of justice with which Dr. CARNOCHAN has put his plans in force, it is to be presumed that when our fellow-citizens, the merchants of the Chamber of Commerce, have had an opportunity to meet other high officials and the Committee of merchants, he will be able to justify the severity of his action. Failing in that, he will, of course, modify it so as to remove some of the restrictions now complained of. This course will help him more than all the elaborate defenses he can put forward. The business interests of the port are too vast to be trifled with, and nothing can vindicate Dr. CARNOCHAN so completely as the exercise of discretion in the discharge of his duties. General newspaper defiance is apt to bring suspicion on his motives—and it may be that the suspicion is wholly undeserved.

An Earthquake's Course.

Mexico and Japan have exceedingly little in common. They are separated by a hemisphere of ocean, and have probably as little direct or indirect communication with each other as any two countries on the face of the globe. And yet on the 12th and 13th of May last they were united by the presence of a common danger, and trembled almost simultaneously from a common cataclysm of subterranean force. In the accounts which we publish elsewhere of the tremendous ravages of the mysterious agent of destruction on this continent, and its manifestations of spent force in the other, there are sundry particulars deserving of notice. It seems probable that, like atmospheric storms, these subterranean convulsions have some sort of circular motion. In our ignorance of the variable thickness of the earth's crust, we shall probably never be able to predict their line of transmission as we can do to some extent with tempests above ground. But, judging by the direction taken by the later and feebler of the two shocks in Mexico, we may conclude with some degree of confidence that the concussion of an earthquake will be felt, when other conditions favor its manifestation, on a line which forms the segment of a circle. Moving, as has been estimated, at the rate of twenty miles per minute, there is something highly impressive in this wild throb of the fiery heart of our solid earth. About its causes we can only theorize, and when we have said that it probably originates in a sudden expansion of gaseous vapors, or a sudden fissure caused by the contraction through cooling of the earth's crust, we are, after all, but little wiser than before. Desirous as we are to discover still more, we cannot but feel that in this case knowledge is not power, inasmuch as could we perfect every link in our theory, we should be as helpless as before in the presence of the danger.

The last great earthquake in Mexico was on June 19, 1858, but the course seems to have formed an acute angle to the line taken by the present one. The former extended throughout the Valley of Mexico, following the configuration of the central mountain range; the present was felt lower down, between the mountains and the Pacific; and, judging by the traces of its progress in mid-ocean, appears to have moved in quite a different orbit of undulation. Our knowledge of the phenomena of earthquakes is as yet too imperfect to admit of any guesses as to their periodicity. They appear to have a certain imperfect regularity of recurrence, according to the extent of the space they travel over. For instance, the earthquake that overthrew Herculaneum and Pompeii occurred in the year 62, the City of Antioch nearly encumbered to another in 115, the great earthquake of Lisbon was in 1755, and that of New-Madrid, Mo., in 1811, so that between the two ancient ones we have an interval of fifty-two years, between the two of modern date an interval of fifty-six years, and assuming the present as one of the major convulsions, a further interval of fifty-nine years. These, of course, are mere indications of what may constitute a legitimate line of scientific inquiry, for which, however, it must be admitted the data are as yet wonderfully scanty and inexact.

The Franking Privilege.

The Senate has made another great mistake in refusing to abolish the franking abuse. No measure which has been presented to the present Congress has been demanded by so great a number of the people, or has been so widely approved and urged by the Press. The lower House recognized the fact, and responded to the appeals made to it by passing the bill almost unanimously. At that time it was generally supposed that the Senate would promptly concur. The idea that it would venture to resist so strong an expression of the popular will was scarcely entertained.

Anomalous as it may seem, however, the people find themselves rebuked by the Senate for having undertaken to invade one of the prerogatives of that body. From the moment the bill was received from the House, it has been evident that there was a strong hostility to it. Senators could not bear to think that they would have to pay their own postage. For months the bill has been postponed or evaded, upon all sorts of flimsy pretexts. It was constantly met with dilatory motions and ridiculous amendments, and when a final vote was reached, its defeat was greeted with derisive laughter.

It is not to be supposed that the people will quietly submit to the defeat of the bill. A measure of such substantial reform cannot be so easily killed, but will surely be revived, and its passage insisted upon. The fact that it lacked but two votes of passing the Senate, will encourage its friends to make new efforts, and the general expression of regret and indignation which will be elicited by the vote of the Senate, from every section of the country, will help to convince those Senators who have opposed the bill, that they have committed a grievous blunder. They have studied their own wishes in utter disregard of the public interests.

It is evident, not only from the vote on this bill, but also from many other acts of the Senate, that there exists a great lack of appreciation of the popular temper in that body. It has manifested altogether too dogmatic a spirit, and too little regard for the sentiments of the Government. From the beginning it rejected the course pursued by the Postmaster-General to secure a popular expression in regard to the bill. It will be remembered that Mr. CRESWELL caused petitions to be circulated through the mails, and, after they were signed, had them returned to Washington by the same means, and that the Postmasters throughout the country co-operated in procuring signatures. The Senate resented this as an improper interference. But that the action of the Postmaster-General was perfectly legitimate, and that the feeling which it elicited in the Senate was unworthy of that body, will be generally conceded. The voices of hundreds of thousands of citizens went up to the Capitol, asking, in a respectful manner, that the burdens of taxation should be partially lightened by a simple measure of reform, the expediency of which had been successfully demonstrated by other nations. They were entitled to respectful consideration, but even that has been denied them. It is now the people's turn to resent the slight which has been put upon them by the Senate, and they will resent it in a way which the Senators who are responsible for this defeat may not altogether like.

Wire-Crossings.

We hope the authorities will see to it that the ordinance forbidding the explosion of fire-crackers and similar contrivances in the public streets is rigidly enforced. By common consent and ancient prescription, rules of this kind are waived on the Fourth of July, and against this patriotic tolerance we have nothing to say. Ladies and timid persons can remain at home one day in the year; valuable horses can be kept out of the streets for a solitary occasion, and when all are on the alert for possible danger, accidents can be kept within bounds. But it is too much to expect the public to be on their guard, not only on the National Anniversary, but for a fortnight before and a fortnight after it. It is, of course, one of the most exquisite of pleasures for mischievous boys to touch off fire-crackers, serpents, double-headers, and other pyrotechnic devices close to the ears and eyes of dismayed passers-by, and the charming effect of torpedoes dropped from a window, or of other detonents left in the path to be crushed into explosion by innocent feet, is not to be underrated. Still it is better on the whole to limit these festivities to given times and places. Delightful as they are to youth, they may be dearly purchased by ruined eye-sight or broken bones; and, although the malignant among their elders may sometimes enjoy the consolatory sport of seeing "the engineer hoist with his own petard," it is wiser to confine the chance of it to the fewest possible opportunities.

Last year we recorded many sad casualties as the fruit of mistaken leniency in this matter. Houses were burned, carriages smashed, legs and arms fractured, eyes put out, and numerous lesser injuries indicted, simply because the Police shrank from making those prompt arrests, two or three of which, followed by due punishment, would have been effectual in arresting the evil. In small towns and villages such laxity is reprehensible enough; in a crowded metropolis like New-York it is little short of criminal. If the Corporation is not liable in damages for injuries inflicted through these means, it should at least do its utmost to prevent them. We have, however, failed so far this season to see evidences of that care which alone can make the list of accidents shorter than it has heretofore been. The sharp snap of the fire-cracker and the ring of the torpedo are already too frequently heard, especially in the cross-streets up town, and the urchins who have exploded them scarcely even affect to conceal their ammunition from the too complaisant policemen. Strict orders ought to be given at once to bring these dangerous pastimes to an end. Fire-works of every kind are the most fascinating of all playthings to boys, and we have not the least objection to their enjoying them without stint, when it can be done without prejudice to the rights and comfort of others. Unfortunately, to menace their rights seems to be in most cases an essential element of juvenile happiness; and here, consequently, society demands protection from its young tormentors. Let the boys have full swing when the great national anniversary comes; but in the meantime let the mischievously-disposed among them be properly restrained, and no reckless playing with fire be allowed to the great peril of the community.

It seems probable that the Senate intends to allow the San Domingo treaty to fall through. That is a way of doing business which seems to be thought very satisfactory in the Senate, but which will scarcely be approved by the people. One result of the recent "investigation" is to acquit Gen. BABCOCK of the charges brought against him. He has been very unjustly assailed, as we supposed from the first, and we do not know that there is anything to reconcile him to such treatment unless it be the knowledge that the name of his chief is constantly dragged through similar mire.

That was a charming "scene" which took place in the House yesterday. Mr. BUTLER and Mr. FARNSWORTH renewed an unsettled quarrel and abused each other in the style peculiar to Congressmen. Mr. FARNSWORTH provoked the encounter by one of those personal charges which have been so abundant of late, and which have so greatly facilitated the dispatch of public business. It is a great pity that the present combatants cannot be turned loose in the Capitol grounds, and be compelled to "have it out" there and then, so that we might know when a disagreeable scandal was likely to come to an end. Dueling was a very bad custom, but it had its uses. It at least obliged malicious or ill-tempered people to set a bridle on their tongues.

It is evident from the detailed accounts of Mr. DICKENS' death, received by the mail yesterday, that the great novelist had not been in his usual health for some little time previous to the fatal attack. He died on the anniversary of the day on which he nearly fell a victim to a railway accident, and it is supposed that he never fully recovered from the shock he sustained in that disaster. He had accomplished most of his literary work, and seemed depressed about it, thinking that he had lost the touch of all the early associations which endeared him to thousands. Even his widow, who is the only surviving member of the family, and second daughter, died in 1863, thinking she

in part erroneous. From official authority it is learned that for some time past it has been intimated by British officials that the Mission to the United States would be raised to an Embassy, that Her Majesty would send an Ambassador instead of a Minister Plenipotentiary. The United States has sent to Great Britain its highest Ministers—a Minister Plenipotentiary. We do not send what are technically termed Ambassadors, because our Ministers represent the Government and not the person of the President, while Ambassadors represent the Sovereign, and their acts are considered and held as the acts of Sovereigns. England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Spain have our Ministers Plenipotentiary, but none of these nations send to us an Ambassador, while in point of fact our Ministers have as much official power as Ambassadors, although they do not rank as high as any of the foreign Courts. There will be no change in the character of the United States Mission, but it is likely there will be, not only in the English, but in several of the other Missions, at Washington.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Mr. AKERMAN, the new Attorney-General, is expected by the President to arrive here from Georgia to-morrow. The President still adheres to his choice, but there is authority for stating that if Senators prove anything derogatory to the loyalty of Mr. AKERMAN his name will be withdrawn. Gen. GRANT said to a Senator to-day that there has as yet been nothing adduced to cause him to change his purpose, but that he would announce his determination on the subject after having seen Mr. AKERMAN.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day reported two submarine telegraph cable bills. In pursuance of a determination of the Committee to make legislation on this subject uniform, the provisions of both bills are identical, making the authorization subject to any previous grants of Congress, to such general laws as Congress may establish for regulating telegraphic intercourse with foreign nations, and subject also to all rights of property and State jurisdiction, and to a proviso that no exclusive privilege shall be obtained for landing the cables in foreign countries.

THE SENATE'S WORK.

The Senate, which is far behind the House in its work, showed to-day a disposition to begin business in earnest by ordering that its sessions shall in future commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE CUBAN INVESTIGATION.

In view of the published card of Gen. PICKETT, in which he states his readiness to testify, Gen. BUTLER to-day announced that he would recommence his investigation into the Cuban bond business, with a view to examining into some aspects of the case which it is supposed Gen. PICKETT can clear up.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Special Committee on the San Domingo investigation met to-day and considered the report which has been prepared, and which will probably be presented to the Senate to-morrow. The majority report signed by Senators NYE, HOWARD, WILLIAMS and WARNER, is a very pungent document, and completely vindicates Gen. BABCOCK from the reflections or aspersions upon his action in the negotiation of the treaty. It also deals with Ex-Consul FOREY in a manner which is anything but flattering to that gentleman.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

The following is an abstract of the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in New-York City at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th of June:

Resources.

Loans and Discounts	$107,412,428
United States bonds	62,350,750
Due from banks	29,497,019
Real estate	7,726,744
Checks and other cash items	1,261,138
Bonds for circulation	19,450,000
Cash	12,495,295
Specie included in cash	22,707,292
Clearing-house certificates	17,540,000
Three per cent. certificates	3,790,000

Liabilities.

Capital	72,978,000
Surplus and profits	23,613,292
Bank notes outstanding	16,911,790
Dividends unpaid	177,291
Due to banks	34,737,529
Individual deposits	98,717,488
United States deposits	2,790,000
Aggregate of reserves and liabilities	414,756,873
Number of banks, 74.	

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 22.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the Union League Club, of New-York City, for a reduction of taxes, and against a renewal of the income tax, &c., which was read and laid on the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and the Bermuda Islands. He also reported a bill to authorize a direct submarine cable from the United States to Italy.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, with an amendment, the bill relative to the unlawful certification of checks by officers of national banks.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. NYE called up the bill amending the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast by way of the southern route. The bill is known as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill, and extends the time for the construction of the road, so that the Company may obtain the right of way through Indian territory. The bill was discussed until 1½, and laid aside.

THE HOUR OF MEETING.

It was then ordered that hereafter the Senate would meet at 11 A. M.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes. The amendments of the Senate Committee of Finance were read. The proposition of the Committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections of the bill as it came from the House, imposing special taxes, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the House had provided for keeping up a portion of the special taxes, while the Senate Committee proposed to repeal all of them except on spirits, tobacco and beer.

Special Taxes.

The next three sections of the bill inserted by the Committee, in lieu of the part stricken out, were read:

They provide for the repeal, after May 1, 1871, of all special taxes upon brewers, dealers in manufactured tobacco, &c., that the several taxes on dies be repealed, except such as are now paid by stamps; also, repealing the taxes on sales of bill and exchange, telegrams, quill cleaners, and the taxes imposed by section 79, and the taxes on certain articles in schedule B, and the taxes on wines, liquors, and dealers, on licenses and manufacturers, and on gross receipts.

Income.

A discussion ensued upon an objection by Mr. CONKLING, that the amendment just reported effectively revived the reenactment of the income tax.

Mr. SUMNER said the income tax must go in any event. It had lived too long for the good of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN was confident that the Senate would not strike out the tax, as in such a contingency the special taxes would have to be restored. According to an estimate of the Treasury Department the income tax, as remodeled by the House, would yield $37,000,000.

Mr. CONKLING said it was the theory of many well-informed persons that all taxes might be dispensed with except the stamp tax, liquor tax and tobacco tax, and that the odious income tax ought not to be revived.

The consideration of three sections being agreed to, the fourth section, providing for a partial repeal of the stamp tax, was read.

Mr. CONKLING asked that the next section, which proposed the plan question of income, be taken up and discussed at once the stamp taxes were abolished. He criticised the pecuniary skill with which the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. SHERMAN) proposed to leave these other taxes repealed in advance of the income tax, as strengthening the arguments in favor of retaining the latter. It would then be argued that the Government could not afford to dispense with it.

Mr. SHERMAN said the general system upon such bills would enable him to ask that a vote upon the income tax section might be deferred until the bill was gone through with; yet he was willing to meet the question fairly.

Stamp Tax.

The fourth section was then agreed to, repealing, after Oct. 1, 1870, the stamp tax imposed in schedule B on promissory notes for a less sum than $100, or receipts for any sum of money, or in payment of any debt; and also the stamp tax imposed in schedule C on canned and preserved fish; further, that no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, except when made upon a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security; also, that commissions shall be allowed in purchase of proprietary stamps. It also allows the removal of matter or friction matches, clear lighters and wax tapers from the place of manufacture, for foreign exportation, without payment of tax or affixing of stamps, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a new section, which, as amended by Mr. SHERMAN, repeals the authority given by the Internal Revenue Act, when the time within which stamps may be affixed to instruments of writing requiring stamps and executed in the late rebellious States, until June 1, 1871, making the penalty double the amount of the tax, and in no case less than five dollars.

The Income Tax.

The income tax sections were then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN delivered an argument in favor of the retention of the tax, claiming that its repeal would necessitate the restoration of other taxes now proposed to be repealed; that the repeal of the tax would cause financial disaster, and would carry with it the taxes on salaries and corporations, and that upon the income derived from bonds. It would be unconstitutional to levy a discriminating income tax. After reviewing the question at length he remarked that the yield from the tax last year was $60,000,000; and that under the exemption of one thousand dollars only 91,000 persons in a population of forty millions had paid any income tax at all.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the retention of the tax as having existed by limitation, as unnecessary, demoralizing, and objectionable to the constitutional prohibition relative to direct taxes.

Mr. HILL said he would come on the undoubted business for Thursday.

IRON STEAM-SHIPS.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit any communication now in his possession, from the Transatlantic mail service, &c., which was adopted.

At 6½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock and took up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which had been assigned to the special business of the evening. Mr. SCHURZ addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. THURMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. CASSERLY in opposition, after discussion, by a vote of 30 to 29.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to lay the amendment striking out the appropriation for the speedy extinguishment by Government of the Indian land titles in the Indian Territories, which was adopted, several members remarking that there were no Indian titles to be extinguished in Texas.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN the twenty-fifth section of the bill was stricken out—30 to 30.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the names of four additional incorporators were inserted.

Mr. RYE moved to substitute in lieu of the incorporators in the bill the names of JOHN C. FREMONT and a large number of others.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the amendment, and spoke of the alleged false and extravagant representations made by the agents of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad to the French people to advance the sale of that Company's bonds. He characterized these representations and placed a stigma upon the American character, and seriously affected American credit in France. He did not think Gen. FREMONT's skirts were entirely clear of blame in the transaction, and by inserting his name in the bill the Senate would be acting gratuitously, if not imprudently.

Mr. THURMAN regarded the statement just made by Mr. HOWARD as extraordinary and a gratuitous assault upon Gen. FREMONT. That gentleman had served his country too well to be assaulted with impunity because his name happened to be associated with others as incorporators of a railroad project. He thought the Senator (Mr. HOWARD) should be well prepared to fortify his assertions before he made them, and hoped the name of Gen. FREMONT would be kept in the bill.

Mr. HOWARD replied that he was prepared to make good his assertions, and at the expense of wearying the Senate, proposed to verify them by a statement of the facts of the case. He then read from a report upon the subject made by himself, as one of a subcommittee of the Pacific Railroad Committee. Without concluding, Mr. HOWARD at 12 o'clock yielded the floor, when the bill was made the order of business for Thursday evening and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented the memorial of a large number of insurance companies of New-York City and others for better security of life on board of vessels by the use of steam gangways.

THE CUBAN BOND QUESTION.

Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on the removal of W. Scott Smith, of the Sergeant-at-arms' gallery of W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New-York *Evening Post*, made a report, and asked that it be printed, and that the resolution be laid on the table. It was so ordered.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha and Council Bluffs. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment requiring the spans to be 300 feet in width. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Public Lands, the bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of a State University. Passed, 88 to 76.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue, and to regulate the collection of taxes, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. He stated that the bill embraced all the bill related to the organization of the Department, the number of officers, the machinery for the collection of taxes, and whatever connected itself with that branch of the public revenue. It reduced the number of officers, clerks and employés in the Department proportionately to the reduction of taxes accomplished by the bill passed by the House and now before the Senate, or about one-third. Another feature of the bill was to re-enact the old law in relation to the collection of internal taxes, leaving entirely out of the system, and repudiating, all informers, spies, &c.

Mr. WOOD asked Mr. SCHENCK whether the Committee intended doing anything to simplify the mode of collecting taxes, and to compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to give plain common sense construction to the law.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that as to simplifying the law, the Committee had sought in the bill now reported to make the law clearer, simpler and plainer than it was before, so far as legislating so as to give common sense, if that were needed, to a Commissioner or any other officer of the Government, the Committee had not attempted anything of that kind, but left that to the Almighty, and the President who selects such officers.

THE FREE COAL BILL.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, reminded Mr. SCHENCK that there was a bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to abolish the duty on coal, and suggested that the bill ought also to be made the special order.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he was not instructed by the Committee to ask that the bill be made a special order. It had been reported only under instructions of the House. He himself was in favor of a reduction of the duty on coal, but was not in favor of putting coal on the free list, and he had announced that he would leave the reassessment of duty on coal positions to be made in reference to it to any member who was friendly to it.

The motion of Mr. SCHENCK regarding the Revenue bill was then agreed to.

CLAIMS.

The House then resumed, in the morning hour, the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Claims, to pay to the European and North American Railroad Company the claim of the States of Massachusetts, Maine and Maine, on money expended in the War of 1812. After an hour's discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 101 to nays 61.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PAIKE introduced a bill to provide for the sale of certain lots and lands in the Sea Islands of Beaufort County, South Carolina, which was referred.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of an Ocean Steam-ship service between the United States and Australia, which was referred.

Mr. VAN HORN introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a narrow gauge mountain-line of railroad from a point on the Union Pacific Railroad near EchoCity, to the mouth of Cottonwood Cañon, Utah, which was referred.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution respectfully calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his report on the carriage business of the New-York Custom-house, in pursuance of his (Mr. COX's) resolution adopted by the House two months ago.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

THE SMITH & WESSON PISTOL PATENTS.

The House then, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, proceeded to business on the Speaker's table. The message from the Senate, requesting a Conference Committee on the Currency bill, was agreed to, and then the vote by the President of the bill for the renewal of the patent of ROLLIN WHITE, for improvement in pistols of SMITH & WESSON, was taken up.

In the discussion which took place on the veto, and which was participated in by Messrs. WOOD, LAFLIN, HOAR and KELLOGG in support of the veto, and by Messrs. JENCKES, and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, against it, an exciting episode took place, arising out of a point of order made by Mr. FARNSWORTH, that Mr. BUTLER was the paid counsel of ROLLIN WHITE, the pecuniary stake in the bill. He declared that it was in evidence that the member from Massachusetts had accepted a fee of $2,000.

Mr. BUTLER asserted that there was no such evidence.

Mr. FARNSWORTH affirmed that there was, and said it was contained in a communication of the Commissioner of Patents, which he had asked to have read at the Clerk's desk, but its reading had been objected to.

Mr. BUTLER—There is no such evidence, never can be, and never will be.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I insist upon its being read.

Mr. BUTLER—The point between the gentleman and myself is this: He charges that a fee of $2,000 was furnished me to advocate the extension of the patent on the floor. I say that I received the fee for arguing the case in the Supreme Court.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The statutes of the United States declare that a member of Congress who receives any fee for a matter pending before Congress, or in any of the Departments, commits a misdemeanor punishable by indictment, and it is in evidence that the member from Massachusetts voluntarily stated to the Commissioner of Patents—

Mr. BUTLER, (interrupting)—I do not give way to be abused by a pop-gun more heard than heaten.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That is a most excellent retort; as good as the member is capable of making. The member may curse my beard, but he cannot steal under the shadow of my beard. My point of order is that the gentleman (the member from Massachusetts) has no right to advocate a claim here for a fee of $2,000.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Illinois that the question of a member's interest in a matter before the House is universally left to that member's own sense of propriety.

Mr. FARNSWORTH urged the reading of the communication of the Commissioner of Patents, to show that Mr. BUTLER had received a fee of $2,000.

The time for which Mr. BUTLER had the floor having elapsed, Mr. BINGHAM asked that the time should be extended; it was a matter of great interest and importance, and the House and country would like to know all about it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH insisted on his point of order.

The Speaker directed a rule to be read which directs that no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or personally interested, and stated that if the rule was enforced in its utmost stringency, it would not permit the gentleman from Massachusetts to vote upon the question of the pending bill, touching the question. The rule was limited pecuniarily to the question of voting. It was for the gentleman himself to decide upon his honor and his oath as a member. The Chair could not be to the conscience-keeper of members.

Mr. JENCKES, having four minutes' time left, said he would yield it to Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not ask half of it. He only wanted the record to be read which would brand himself to decide upon his honor and his oath as a member. The Chair could not be to the conscience-keeper of members.

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Mr. FARNSWORTH—Have it read.

Mr. BUTLER—The entry is one of $2,000 for counsel fees paid to me in January, 1869, when I was not a member, before the Committee of Patents. I say that I did not receive a counsel fee and nothing else.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he would read the record.

Mr. BUTLER desired it to be read at the Clerk's desk.

The paper was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, from which it appeared that Mr. BUTLER had written to the Commissioner of Patents, suggesting that the patent should not be extended without examination, and that he received a counsel fee of $2,000 from the applicant.

Mr. FARNSWORTH sprang the floor, but Mr. JENCKES refused to yield to his point of order.

The House, however, refused to second the previous question, and Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained the floor. He said that there were two facts prominent in the matter. The first was that in 1867. There was pending an application from ROLLIN WHITE for an extension of his patent; that the fact became known to the members from Massachusetts, and that he volunteered to protect against it. Whether that was for the purpose of securing the offer of a counsel fee he did not know. The second fact was that when WHITE filed his schedule of expenditures in 1868, in order to show that he had not made much out of the patent as he should have made, he entered, as one item of expenditure that in January, 1869, he paid the member from Massachusetts $2,000 for counsel fees. He would state further that that member did not utter a word in the Supreme Court in behalf of ROLLIN WHITE, though he did file a very small and insignificant brief, so that it might appear that he did earn the fee. Here (pointing to the record) earning his two thousand dollars. But he (Mr. FARNSWORTH) would leave it to the House and to the country to determine what the motive of WHITE in paying the two thousand dollars was. And what it was, if not the two thousand dollars that induced the member from Massachusetts to advocate on this floor the extension of that patent. The member had spoken of length of beard, and he (Mr. FARNSWORTH) had told him then as he did now that, long or short, no member of Congress should, with his knowledge, steal under the shadow of his beard; no member of Congress should, with his knowledge, steal under the shadow of the cowl; no member of Congress should, with his knowledge, steal under the shadow of the gaiters of the United States, where honesty would be violated, as he (Mr. BUTLER) had said, in his letter to the Commissioner of Patents, by the release of this patent. It would be noticed that in the letter written by the member in 1867, he said that the renewal of this patent would be subversive of the interests of the Government. But a fee of two thousand dollars changed his views, and now the member, forgetting his oath, and forgetting the interests of the United States, advocates the release of the patent, and advises the patentee to make an endorsement of an interest to the Government, which endorsement was then made and assigned it to him (Mr. BUTLER) to argue it. He had, therefore, spent four weeks of solid time in preparing a brief, which he had filed, and which the member from Illinois called a weak and insignificant brief. The gentleman who had originally argued the matter had got well and rearged it; he (Mr. BUTLER) also attending to the argument. For that he got on the 30th of January, 1869, received the sum of two thousand dollars. There had been then no application pending before Congress for the extension of the patent, to his knowledge, and he had not known that there ever would be. He could assure the member from Illinois that never would he make such a brief as that, never would he argue a case in the Supreme Court as he argued it, and safe from ever receiving a fee of two thousand dollars. [Laughter.] He further explained that it was after the bill had gone to the President that WHITE came to him and said there was opposition to it, because it was made to appear that it would interfere with the Government, and that then he told him that it was plainly obvious that by filing in the Patent-office a release to the United States. He had heard that this thing was to be brought up against him in the House, but he had felt that malice aided by weakness was contemptible. But there now had been presented before the country a singular spectacle of an attempted arraignment of a member by another member who attacked him unawares, in the manner that the blows of cowards and assassins are ever made.

A sudden and vehement descent of the Speaker's gavel intimated that the limit of parliamentary debate was being encroached upon. Mr. BUTLER passed, looked at the Speaker as if remonstrating at the interruption, and inquired in a manner that brought down the House in a roar of laughter, whether it was "a message from the Senate?"

Resuming his remarks, he said: "I repeat it, dealt a perverted blow aimed at a man who is unprotected by his shield. [Laughter.] Such an act (in everywhere) a great truth in ethics, to which I think nobody, not even the Speaker's hammer, will object. [Laughter.] If there be any man here who thinks that I have been in any way false to my people, I pray and invoke a vote of censure from the House. He added that he was not afraid of the result. He explained that in fact he was applied to by certain gentlemen in his town interested in the manufacture of arms, and who thought that in a contract that they were about to enter into with the Government they might interfere with ROLLIN WHITE's patent, to reach any application that might be made for the extension of that patent; and he had therefore written a letter to the Commissioner of Patents stating those reasons, which rendered it for the interest of the Government that the claim for extension should be examined before the extension was made. He had never heard of it further than that. But in 1868, while he was at home on vacation, ROLLIN WHITE had come to him and said that there was pending a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States. No. 6, that it had been once argued before the Court and then stood for reargument, that the counsel was sick, and that he wished him (Mr. BUTLER) to argue it. He had, therefore, spent four weeks of solid time in preparing a brief, which he had filed, and which the member from Illinois called a weak and insignificant brief. The gentleman who had originally argued the matter had got well and reargued it; he (Mr. BUTLER) also attending to the argument. For that he got on the 30th of January, 1869, received the sum of two thousand dollars. There had been then no application pending before Congress for the extension of the patent, to his knowledge, and he had not known that there ever would be. He could assure the member from Illinois that never would he make such a brief as that, never would he argue a case in the Supreme Court as he argued it, and safe from ever receiving a fee of two thousand dollars. [Laughter.] He further explained that it was after the bill had gone to the President that WHITE came to him and said there was opposition to it, because it was made to appear that it would interfere with the Government, and that then he told him that it was plainly obvious that by filing in the Patent-office a release to the United States. He had heard that this thing was to be brought up against him in the House, but he had felt that malice aided by weakness was contemptible. But there now had been presented before the country a singular spectacle of an attempted arraignment of a member by another member who attacked him unawares, in the manner that the blows of cowards and assassins are ever made.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Three sales took place at the Exchange, yesterday, all of which were of a legal nature, the property being disposed of under an order of the Supreme Court. The following are the transactions:

D. M. SHAMAN, under direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee, sold a valuable piece of property in the Sixteenth Ward, known as No. 461, on the north side of West Twenty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The property consists of a four-story brick house and lot. The lot is irregular in shape, with a front of 25 feet, the rear being 45 feet 3 inches, and a depth of 99 feet 9 inches. A garden lot also adjoins it in the rear, 20 by 34 feet 3 inches. The property was mortgaged for $21,000. The premises were knocked down for $26,500 to Geo. Bruenning, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit which caused the sale. The same property was sold on the 4th ultimo for $26,100, but the purchaser having failed to conform to the terms of sale then presented, the transaction of yesterday was a resale on the same action.

E. F. RAYMOND, under direction of the same referee as in the above sale, disposed of two lots adjoining each other, each 20.2x100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 325 feet west of Third-avenue. The bidding was quite active, and the lot nearest the avenue brought $3,710, while the other sold for $3,725.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE sold a four-story house and lot, on the west side of Second-avenue, 24 feet north of Thirty-first-street, for $9,100. The lot is 16.5½x100, and the house 20 feet in depth. The property was disposed of under the direction of CHARLES MINAR, Esq., and did not bring as much as it was originally worth as it was sold subject to a right of dower of the wife of the defendant in the law-suit, in case she should survive her husband. The above closed the sales of the day.

Today, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co. offer some desirable City property, consisting of an Avenue A and one-fourth Corner, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred Forty-sixth streets, in all fifty-four lots.

MALLORY & BLACKWELL yesterday, at Tarrytown, sold the residence, together with five acres of land, advertised for some days past, to HORACE ANDREWS, Esq., for $19,000. The sale was a good one, although the property is fully worth the price paid for it.

The sales of A. D. MILLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, at River Terrace, Paterson, N. J., and of A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., at Corona, N. J., were both successful, and are noticed. Full particulars of each sale will be found below.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. report having recently sold, at private sale, the following houses and lots at the prices annexed: No. 19 East Thirty-first-street, 21.10x98.9, furnished, $94,000; No. 208 Lexington-avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-ninth-street, 84.5x75, $97,000; No. 210 Sixth-street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues, 25x100.5, $65,000; No. 20 West Thirty-eighth-street, 30x98.9, $99,000; No. 26 East Thirty-first-street, 26x98.9, $96,000; No. 17 West Forty-sixth-street, 19.8x100.5, $92,000; No. 15 West Forty-sixth-street, 19.8x100.5, $91,000; No. 60 West Forty-seventh-street, 26x100.5, $90,000.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Shaman.

4-story brick house and two lots s. s. (No. 461) 21st-st., 45.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., front lot 25x98.9; 44.8x15.4x19.3x83, rear lot, 20x34.3 ..... $22,000

By E. F. Raymond.

1 lot s. s. 122d-st., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av. $1,710
1 lot adjoining above, same size, 300 ft. w. of 3d-av. 1,725

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story brick house and lot w. s. of 2d-av., 74 ft. n. of 21st-st., house 16.5x75.10, lot 16.5½x100 ..... $9,100

TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO.

By Mallory & Blackwell.

House and 5 acres of land $12,000

PATERSON, N. J.

By A. D. Millick, Jr. & Bro.

29 lots fronting the Passaic River and River-terrace, each $50
16 lots adjoining on the north, each 87½
13 lots on River-terrace, s. of Straight-st., each 65
37 lots on River-terrace, adjoining on e., each.... 67½
16 lots on River-terrace, adjoining on e., each.... 75
36 lots on River-terrace, each 50
36 lots on River-terrace, each 60
32 lots on River-terrace, each 45
37 lots on River-terrace, each 40
9 lots on corner Berson-av. and Paterson-road, on. 35
9 lots on Berson-av., adjoining the last, each.... 25
1 plot, gore, on Paterson road 175
1 plot, 72x3177 168
1 plot, 1 11-10 acre, on River-terrace, per acre.. 250
1 plot, 1 18-100 acres, on River-terrace, per acre.. 250
1 plot, 1 18-100 acres, on River-terrace, per acre.. 250
1 plot, 1 acre, on River-terrace, per acre 250

CORONA, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and ¼ acre on Torrace-av $8,300
1 lot on Terrace-av., 94x200 650
1 lot on Terrace-av., 80x200 550
1 lot on Terrace-av., 92x195 600
1 lot on Terrace-av., 80x197 440
1 lot on Terrace-av., 80x195 470
1 lot on Terrace-av., 80x195 440
1 lot on Terrace-av., corner Madison-av., 80x195. 650
1 lot on Terrace-av., corner Washington-av., 80x197 650
2 building, each corner, each 410
4 lots on Washington-av., each 80x144, each.... 280
2 lots on Burton-av., each 80x100, each 320
Plots adjoining, each 60x100, each 170
2 lots adjoining, 120 80x100, each 275
7 lots on Washington-av., each 80x100, each.... 175
2 lots on Centre-av., each 80x150, each 300
3 lots on Central-av., each 80x150, each 350

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, w. s., 22.1 ft. s. of 135-st., 25.9x87.10... $24,000
Canal-pl. (P. O. No. 32½), s. s. of 37, 80x100 14,000
Division-st., n. s., No. 325, 20x100 10,000
East Broadway, No. 246, }
Ludlow-st., No. 12, 16.8x87.6 ..... }
Ludlow-st., e. s., 116.5 ft. n. of Hester-st., 8.6x87.6 3,800
Laurens-st., w. s., 66.10 ft. n. of Prince-st., 44.6x72.6x33.11x20 & 37.5x100.3x72.7x25.3 11,000
Mangin-st., w. s., 24.6 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x80 17,000
Rutgers-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 25x87.6 14,000
Water-st., No. 404, 25.6x20 8,500
24th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 4,000
Lud-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 10th-av., the l. 6x74.11x100.6l.6x 9,000
41st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 2,600
47th-st., s. s., 197 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21x100.5 2,000
49th-st., n. s., 20.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.10x80 24,000
Avenue A, s. s., 102 ft. e. of 73d-st., 25x100 800
M-av., w. s., between 22d and 23d sts., 24.8x100 12,400

Lately Recorded.

Broadway, No. 670, 1 year, per year $5,000
Mercer-st., No. 66, 3 and 2 years, per year 2,000
Thompson-st., No. 226, 3 years, per year 600
24th-st., No. 9 East, 10 years, 1 year $600, and 7 years, per year 700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st. (Park-place) and Carlton-av., 21x32, h. and l. $21,500
Broadway, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Miller-av., 25x100.... 1,000
Cozine-av., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Willow-st., 61.6x116.3 1,000
Bedford, n. s., 80 ft. e. of Fulton, 20x70 3,250
Bennett, n. s., 240 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x107.6 2,000
Frost-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Concord-st., 20x97.6.... 1,000
Gouverneur-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Ten Eyck-av., 20x100. 1,000
Gouverneur-st., e. s., 295 ft. s. of 4th-av., 20x100.... 1,000
Warren-st., and Buffalo-av., s.-e.-cor., 100x150 650
Jamaica Plank road and Smith-av., s. w. corner, 200x150, q. c. 100
De Kalb-av., s. s., 93.10 ft. w. of Cumberland-pl., 23.10x100 3,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 197 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 23.10x124.10x20.10x124 2,000
Rockaway-av., w. s., 212.10 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 20x100.11, q. c. 200
Schenck-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100. 10,000
Willoughby-av., n. s., 122.6 ft. e. of Clermont-av., 61.10x114.6 4,400

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

11th-av., w. s., lot No. 502, 25x100 ..... $200

Hempstead.

South Oyster Bay turnpike, w. s., adjoining Powell's, 31 acres, Estate $2,000

Locust Grove.

Lots Nos. 223, 224, map of Locust Grove, each 25x100, and buildings $1,475

Long Island City.

Queen-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x100, Thompson's $500
Lots Nos. 241, 243 Crescent-st., 25x100, Payntar's 400

Pursell's Corner.

Road from Browers' to railroad station, adjoining Noble-st., 31x175, Elmendorf's $540

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Grant-st., s. s., 247 ft. e. of Broad-st., 71x121x126.7 $8,500
High-st., e. s., 84 ft. n. of Magnus property, 21x 107 2,000
Livingston-st., w. s., adjoining lot, No. 58, 20x100 }
20x100 ..... } 2,000
Pine-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Warren-st., 30x100.... } 10,000
Adjoining lot, 31x99 ..... }

East Orange.

Evergreen-place, e. s., 215 ft. s. of M. & E. R. R., 80x197 ..... $3,000

South Orange.

J. Vose to H. Matthews, 1 58-100 acres..... $2,000
J. Vose to H. Matthews, 1 52-100 acres..... 7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE extra-size first-class house, with or without coal and stable connecting. Corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.; new furniture if desired. W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 191 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—THE FINEST CORNER PLOT and single lot now for sale and vacant on the Park; also, on Madison and 4th-avs.; other choice plots. [Jy4 gaims.] W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FOUR-story, Mansard roof, Brighton house; modern improvements; lot 20x100; house and lot, No. 163 East 54th-st. In perfect repair; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED,
1,000 GENUINE LOT-BUYERS
to go with JOHNSON & MILLER to their great sale of the Burgher Farm, Linden Park, Staten Island, on THURSDAY, June 30. No chances will be passed to expend money, and much merriment provided for the gratification of the appetite. Free passes will cheerfully be given to all who go with the intention of purchasing by JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Farm 49 acres, dwelling and out-buildings; beautifully located on high ground; near Richmond, S. I.; value $15,000. Parties of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

600 LOTS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

ON AND NEAR

CENTRAL-AVENUE,

within five minutes' walk of steam and horse-cars on Tremont, Westchester County.

THESE LOTS ARE 14½ MILES

south of the Dyckman property, on that same line of the principal boulevards from the upper end of the City.

ALREADY FURNISHED AND LIGHTED WITH GAS.

Will be sold at prices ranging from thirty to fifty per cent less than those obtained for the

DYCKMAN PROPERTY,

recently sold at auction.

Maps and all other necessary information can be obtained at the Office on the ground adjoining Heinel's Hotel, on Central-av., or at Office

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, on a great bargain, on the west bank of the Hudson, at Cornwall, Orange County; building stone and timber on the premises. The property consists of a fine farm of 200 acres, owned and occupied by the late Dr. Gold-smith, and the grounds, consisting of ninety acres, reveal a high state of cultivation, are highly elevated, and command one of the finest views of the Hudson in the whole vicinity of Mr. Goldsmith, the late Dr. Goldsmith's Mr. Beckman's, and adjoining the country-seat of Mr. Van Vleck. Inquire of HOMER MORAN, 79 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, Riverdale, Yonkers, 2 miles from the City by Hudson River road. The building is of brick, 60x100 feet, built in the most modern, convenient manner for a first-class school, and contains 30 rooms, with a large number of closets, &c. The grounds, lawn, fine shade trees and vegetable garden, with stable, laundry and out-houses. The locality, for health, cheapness of living, and facilities for reaching it conveniently, will be sold with or without the furniture. Apply as AUCTION S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated and sold from $1 per foot upward. Also, country seats to let. Apply to or address, as above, or at 349 Broadway, WELLS & SMITH, 2d floor. [Jy2 2wis*] D. A. H. OGDEN, corner Main and Cross-sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STONE MANSION TO RENT FOR SEVEN MONTHS.—Completely furnished; situated near Hastings, on the Hudson; for family of an established and quiet character; on the Hudson; fine garden, fruit, shade trees, &c.; stable for horses; 1 hour from Harlem and Hudson; at No. 60 West 19th-st., New-York. EDWARD MARTIN.

TO LET—FROM JULY 1, A THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 207 24th-st., near Sixth-av.; New-York; modern conveniences; rent $45 per month ($540 per year).

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE—ON GREAT JONES-ST., NEC. 4 and building from Broadway; will be ready about 15th inst.; the first floor, 25 by 75 feet, and second floor, about 27 by 75 feet, with iron front and plate-glass windows. Also the second floor, 27 by 37 feet, together or separately; steam power if required. Apply to NICOLL & DAVIDSON, No. 60 Broadway.

A—TO LEASE—FOR A FRUIT-STORE and soda-fountain, the store of No. 180 Broadway, (Maiden-lane); also the kitchen, connecting with elegant wine-room; newly fitted up; location unequaled; success certain. Apply immediately on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a person and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 118 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY—Will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described desirable property, viz.:

Three lots, with two-story brick stables on each, situate on north side 103d-st., 170 feet west of 6th-av.

Seven lots south side 57th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., each lot 25x100.5.

Two-story brick building and four lots south side 58th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av.

For maps and particulars apply to auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.—Great auction sale of MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

HOMES FOR ALL AT
TENAFLY, N. J.

The sale will take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

TERMS EASY.

Tenafly is splendidly situated on high ground, two miles north of Englewood, within forty minutes of New-York.

Eastern trains daily. Commutation $27 per year.

Forty-three splendid villa sites from ¼ to 2½ acres each, and 210 handsomely located lots.

Sale positive, and none reserved.

This desirable property, being a portion of the old Jay estate, now owned by Michael Hannahy, Esq., contains about 100 acres.

The immediate surroundings are of the first-class, and the splendid Highwood Park Hotel, for the accommodation of capitalists and speculators is called to this sale, as the improvements are certainly great.

Free passes by special train leaving foot of Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. on day of sale, and returning at its conclusion.

Lunch provided on arrival at train.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT FIELD DAY,
THURSDAY, JUNE 30,
1,000 SPLENDID LOTS TO BE SOLD,
Linden Park Village, on Staten Island, to be decided; a liberty pole to be raised at the new station, and a band of music to be in attendance.
Addresses by Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Father Lavin and General Meade, U. S. A.
FREE EXCURSION, SUMPTUOUS COLLATION, MUSIC AND FIRE-WORKS.
The Burgher Farm, which the great sale is to be made, has been subdivided in
LINDEN PARK VILLAGE.
It extends from the Richmond road across the railroad to the water, and is admirably adapted for villa sites from Vanderbilt Landing and thirty-five minutes from New-York, with which it is in constant communication. It has been in the family more than half a century. The lots will be sold on the usual terms, viz.: $10 cash and $10 per month. Two years, or on the popular but monthly approved plan, under one of the best titles in the world.
READ THIS PROGRAMME.
Take special train from foot of Whitehall-st., via Staten Island ferry, at 1, 2, 3 or 4 o'clock P. M.
Addresses and music will be on the 1 o'clock boat.
At 2½ o'clock a liberty pole will be raised on the new station, and a procession formed to march to the beautiful grounds, firing of guns and the business of the multitude.
Immediately the sales of lots will be entrusted by Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Father Lavin and General Meade, Jr., Esq. At 2½ o'clock the company will partake of a
SUMPTUOUS COLLATION.
At 4 o'clock a liberty pole will be raised, and every lot sold for the highest bidder regardless of price.
IN THE DUST OF THE EVENING
shooting rockets will signal the commencement of a grand display of fire-works, at the conclusion of which a free ferry-boat will be served in the bay of Raritan, and from the company will proceed on their homeward journey, a delightful sail to the bay and listening to music by the band.
All who attend on the excursion and on the view of purchasing one or more lots will be absolutely surprised with tickets by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 31 Pine-st.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At the Corner Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND (160 acres), adjoining the town of White Plains, located between the White Plains road and Croton-av. (which is now being graded), and the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, on the whole length of the property, and the Harlem Depot is on the lower part. The Bronx River cascade, a great water-power, runs through the property, and is capable of driving a full of 10% feet, and affording a fine commercial manufacturing purposes. The property is laid out in plots from ½ to 6 acres each, on which are several fine villa sites in Westchester County, as the location is perfectly healthy and within easy ride of the public buildings at White Plains. Trains to and from the City stop every hour on the property.
Maps and particulars at the office of the Auct.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 8TH AND 9TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., referee in partition in suit of Mary Ann Hamilton et al. vs. Mary Hamilton et al.,

SEVEN VERY VALUABLE LOTS

on the south-east corner of 9th-av. and 55th-st.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Two new gore houses on the northerly side of 68th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av.

SIXTY-NINTH-STREET.—3 lots situate on the northerly side of 69th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 9th-av.

P. M. BARRINGTON, Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. H. PEIRSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. B. MELLICK, JR., & BRO-THER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, June 28, 1870, at 1 P. M.,
on the premises,
PEREMPTORY SALE,
by order of James Simonson, Esq., of thirty-six village plots, at Lake View and Hamilton Lake, N. J., within one hour of the City.

These plots are handsomely situated on Lake View, which is 120 feet wide, and have an eastern frontage on Passaic-av. to the Lake. They are in a vicinity that is rapidly improving, within ten minutes' walk of the station, and the main thoroughfare from the horse-cars to Paterson. The price renders each about nine city lots, and command one of the most beautiful views in this State, overlooking the charming Hamilton Lake, the City of Paterson and the village of Passaic. The lake affords unusual advantages for boating, there being three Rowing Associations situated on its borders and near this property. Already per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Carriages on the ground at the sale. For maps and passes by the train leaving New-York at 12 M., returning at 5½, apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

C. H. PEIRSON, Auctioneer.

MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS,
No. 48 LIBERTY-ST.,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
TUESDAY, JUNE 28,
AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES
AT
TARRYTOWN,
Being that portion of the well-known
BENEDICT ESTATE,
East of Broadway and south of Sunnyside.

This property is beautifully located in the heart of Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot, and is offered in lots of from one to five acres. It may safely be stated that from the very fact that

Tarrytown
is destined to become a favorite place of residence for business men, every advantage is offered in the sale of this property.

The advantages of Tarrytown are well known. Its healthfulness, its beautiful scenery, its easy access to the City by the Hudson River Railroad, and its commodious steamboat landings, have long made it a favorite place of residence for business men, and has continued to increase in population and importance from year to year.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only on such pairs of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to prevent by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the promise of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped in an early day.

The management of the road is in the hands of experienced and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price is 97 1-2 and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

BOSTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 20 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 72 Broad-st.

New-York, June 6, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY,
IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
and will be finished and running by early Spring.

Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for stores' road, of which there remains at this date should but about $60,000 of each county, which we still offer at "Par and accrued interest."

Further particulars furnished by application at our office.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 236 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
S. I. SOLOMON, Vice-President. REMI F. BANCROFT, First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 90c and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 19 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 BROADWAY,
NO. 52 RUE DU DEX DECEMBRE, PARIS.

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on London, Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Exchange-place, Broad-st.,
New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelling purposes in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 118 BROADWAY, New-York, May 24, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on May 24, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JOSIAH LANE, OLIVER H. PALMER,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM BOLTON,
S. M. BLATCHFORD, OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
GALEN SWEET, JAMES S. JOHNSTON,
THOMAS P. SAILE, FREDERIC SHROEDER,
CHAS. WILLIAMS, HENRY PARISH,
D. F. PEARING, JOHN RYAN,
W. BLACKSTOCK, ED. R. R. LYMAN,
CATON HOOPER, JOHN B. PIERCE,
JOSEPH AUCHINCLOSS, JOSEPH SPRAGUE,
HOOPER D. VAN VORST.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, LEONARD W. KIP RICHARDS was unanimously elected President, and WILLIAM BLACKSTOCK Vice-President.

F. H. GAETTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Inspectors of Election, who were appointed by the Mayor, by appointment dated June 7 inst., to hold the election for Members of Congress, at the office of the Bureau of Elections, (brown-stone building, corner of Centre and Chambers-sts.), to take and subscribe to the oath of office.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Object—to decide whether the lands of the Company shall be placed under a lease.

E. W. CORWIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September in the Bank of the Commonwealth, in New-York, where the principal is also payable on maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Gold, under the First Mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are a lien upon the latter for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered, if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 189 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 40 miles south of Louisville to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, forming the outlet of the richest grain-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Davies, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive Mississippian COAL-FIELDS situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell and Muhlenburgh Counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest LUMBER, and in many localities large deposits of IRON ORE exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract, and in course of construction, the entire having been graded and all ready for tracking under. The capital stock amounts to $3,000,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds, all of which have been sold, yielding in cash interest of $70,000, and the balance in individual subscriptions and County Bonds. Of the latter, $600,000 have been disposed of at 85 per cent.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only on such pairs of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to prevent by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the promise of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped in an early day.

The management of the road is in the hands of experienced and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price is 97 1-2 and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

BOSTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 20 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 72 Broad-st.

New-York, June 6, 1870.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100 AND $1,000. FOR SALE AT 85, 87½.

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. B. Boody. D. A. Moore. H. D. Boody.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, Pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

New-York, May 2, 1870.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 8 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 25 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) PER CENT. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The City of Montgomery has handsome financial features, one the only City ever issued the bonds at par. With the exception of the State of Alabama, no bonds are held at home, and very few abroad.

Full particulars furnished on application.

BREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELLERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 1 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

LEVY & BORG,
NO. 9 BROAD-ST.,
Are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

Office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
New-York, May 24, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

ANDREW ROWSENSON, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWEENY, JOHN R. WELLS,
H. HENRY HASELL, PRESTON H. HODGES,
ALEX. E. ENO, FALCONER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON, HERMAN COSTEN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
DON ALONSO CUSHMAN, CHAS. H. ISHAM,
ISRAEL S. SMITH, WM. FAIRN,
CHAS. H. WARD, JAMES B. AMES, JR.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, ROBERT A. CLARK,
ISRAEL CORSE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—THE Company has determined to issue Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds due in 1887, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, which will be a first mortgage on the road and equipment by a Trust Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 335 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

REDEMPTION OF CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer of the State of California gives notice that he has set apart $150,000 of bonds, the numbers of which may be seen at my office. These Bonds are called in to be cancelled in accordance with a provision in the act authorizing the issue of the same. Interest will cease on said bonds at par, with the accrued interest, and after the 1st of December, 1870, the interest will cease.

LAIDLAW & WALLACE,
Agents for the Bank of California.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating certificate No. 12,340, in favor of GEORGE BERTHENEUF, issued by the New-York Life Insurance Company, bearing date April 8, 1870, for $1,000, upon which $1,000 has been paid. Said certificate having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped, and a new certificate applied for.

GEORGE BERTHENEUF.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AND WEST R. R. CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
New-York, June 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 9 until July 1.

FRED. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

Due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming connections, connecting with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed and in use, and the remainder is under contract, having fifty miles more ready for the track, which will be finished and in operation before the 1st of January next. The Bonds are issued for $1,000 each, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 335 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

REDEMPTION OF CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer of the State of California gives notice that he has set apart $150,000 of bonds, the numbers of which may be seen at my office. These Bonds are called in to be cancelled in accordance with a provision in the act authorizing the issue of the same. Interest will cease on said bonds at par, with the accrued interest, and after the 1st of December, 1870, the interest will cease.

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GEORGE BERTHENEUF.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AND WEST R. R. CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY,

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America on safety, quality, cumfortably and cheapness by any other route.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Anchoria	Sat. June 18	Devonia	Wed. June 29
Columbia	Sat. July 2	Hibernia	Wed. July 6
Anchoria	Sat. July 9	Anglia	Wed. July 13
Columbia	Sat. July 16	Devonia	Wed. July 20
Anchoria	Sat. July 23	Hibernia	Wed. July 27
Columbia	Sat. July 30	Iowa	Wed. July 27
Anchoria	Sat. July 30	Devonia	Wed. July 27

And every succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Union-place, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY:

First Cabin $80 and $70, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued in sums to suit purchasers, payable on demand in all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 48 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	Lemaire	SATURDAY, June 18
NORMANDIE	Auchesne	SATURDAY, July 2
LAFAYETTE	Roussau	SATURDAY, July 16
WILLE DE PARIS	Surcouf	SATURDAY, July 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, including wines, to Brest or Havre, first cabin, $120; second cabin, $70.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $95.

The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving one day of time.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR Cowes and Havre, will leave Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 18, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday,	June 22	Algeria, Saturday,	July 2
Java, Wednesday,	June 29	Russia, Wednesday,	July 6
Cuba, Wednesday,	June 29	China, Saturday,	July 9
Tarifa, Wednesday,	June 29	Batavia, Wednesday,	July 13
Canada, Wednesday,	July 6	Asia, Saturday,	July 16
Africa, Wednesday,	July 6	Java, Wednesday,	July 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Express Steamers not carrying Steerage Passengers:

First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. Return tickets, ... $180, gold.

By the Steamers carrying Steerage Passengers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Return tickets, ... $120, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Baltimore, Chicago, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for sale at the Company's offices.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Reduced Line of Royal Mail Steamers, to proceed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, June 18, 8 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax) ..... Tuesday, June 21, 4 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 43 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin (single berth)	$75
To London	80
To Paris	90
To Hamburg, N. G.	90

Steerage passage also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
[VIA QUEENSTOWN,]
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA	Capt. Wiseman	July 13, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO	Capt. Pigou	July 6, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA	Capt. Green	July 6, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO	Capt. Freeman	July 20, at 4 P. M.
NEBRASKA	Capt. Guard	July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN	Capt. Forsyth	July 3, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco, Reduced to $150 to $170. Gold.

According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all accommodations on the ship.

Steamers of the above Line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows, viz:

ON THE 2ND DAY OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 2.—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with the CHINA and JAPAN Mail Steamer.

AUGUST 2.—Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go at first, and to be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, July 2.

The British Mail Steamer ALASKA will leave Pacific Docks will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, July 1 only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers to Gallao, Inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, MEXICAN AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line—Semi-weekly steamers every Saturday and Wednesday, from Pier No. 17 East River.

The new steamer

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAPER, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TINKHAM, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, June 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZILS.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Sloane, June 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wiley, July 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THORNBURGH, Aug. 20.

The splendid steamer on each sailing from Pier 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 3 P. M. Touches at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

C. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 1, Bowling-green, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, June 25.
COLUMBIA, Capt. A. VAN SICK, June 25.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, July 7.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

The well-known A 1 side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. Whitehurst, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 20 North River. For freight or cabin passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 49 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class, clipper-rigged screw steamship

BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Memphis and Selvarton.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 49 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN, at public auction, at Washington Market-yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 M., the steamship and her spars, sails, boats and all her fittings complete, as she now lies in the Navy-yard.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 21 feet; draught, 18 feet; tonnage, 2,728 tons; engines, 2 feet; speed, 12 knots; has two condensing engines, is now in good order; has two condensing engines, is now in good order; has two condensing boilers on Wrisely and Van Winkle system, built of B iron. In her present condition she is well adapted for the transportation of troops to the West Indies, leaving New-York or Portsmouth in January, and return in the spring and fall.

Terms of sale, cash in U. S. coin. Title perfect. Steamer will be delivered at once, or as the Government may direct. Inspection of steamer can be had on application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard. Terms: one-fourth cash on the fall of the hammer, and remainder on removal of the vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

(Signed,) E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

FOR TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—A courier, with the best references, and well acquainted with the Continent, wishes to accompany a family or party to Europe. Address R. J. S., Box No. 101 Times Office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable for travelers, issued by J. S. MORLS, Passport Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 49 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HENDERSON, SATURDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Battery-pl.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARRELLY, SATURDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, PERRIN & CO., Agents,
Nos. 52 and 54 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Passage or steerage tickets by the Old Line Steamers from Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., will be issued at the office of the Company, where all information relative to the transit from Washington or cards and maps showing the various routes, and descriptions of baggage to be checked through from Alexandria, and all facilities of transit to the South and South-West, can be obtained.

Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the South and South-West, at the office of the Company, No. 35 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
Agents, No. 49 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND BEST DIRECT.

Four steamers leave pier 28 (new) foot of Kortright-st., daily, at 5 P. M., as follows:

The new steamer STONINGTON, Capt. CHARLES DUTTON.
The magnificent steamer NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. H. CONNER.

From Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets and state rooms secured at the office, No. 329 Broadway, corner Mary Franklin, and at Pier 28 (new) foot of Kortright-st., daily, between 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers by this route are allowed 150 pounds of baggage free. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the West and South-West.

C. W. HANCOX & SONS.

NEWBURGH, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer ARABIA will leave New-York (foot of Warren-st.) as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday,	11.30 A. M.	Wednesday,	2.30 P. M.
Thursday,	11.30 A. M.	Thursday,	2.30 P. M.
Saturday,	5.00 P. M.	Saturday,	8.00 P. M.
Monday,	5.00 P. M.	Monday,	8.00 P. M.
Tuesday,	7.30 A. M.	Tuesday,	8.00 P. M.
Sunday,	5.00 P. M.	Monday,	8.00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamboat connection daily (Sundays excepted) from foot of Main-st., Norwalk, for Danbury, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning leaves Danbury at 7.30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Connecting leaves New-York, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven Express. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, 75 cts.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, NORTH FORK POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River (Peck-slip) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., for the above ports. Returning will leave Long Wharf on 4 A. M. of the steamer days.

E. B. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 42, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Fishkill and Cornwall. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

CONEY ISLAND—EAST RIVER LINE.—On and after SATURDAY, June 18 the splendid Mail Steamer WILLIAM WIRE will run as follows: Leave Pier No. 1 East River, at 9 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 7 P. M. Leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M. Leave Peck-slip at 9:45, 11:45, 1:45, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:45 P. M. Fare 10 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leave Peck-slip, New-Haven at 2:45 and 11 P. M. Connecting at New-Haven with the Shore Line for the West, at 5 A. M. and at 2:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamboat NEWBURGH leaves foot of Warren-st. every SATURDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW-YORK.—Boston Point, Glenham, Cozzens, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL (in and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 5½ P. M. daily.

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW-YORK.—Landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The steamer JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, leave foot of Maiden-lane, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M.

FOR SAYBROOK AND GUILFORD.—The steamer C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier No. 40, at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), for Saybrook (by Saybrook R. R.) Connecting with Shore Line Railroad for Stonington, Mystic, New London, Groton, Norwich, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Rondout, Catskill and New-Hamburg. Special train of horse cars, in connection with the boat, for Guilford. Boat leaves on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 24,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and all points on Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 30th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the depot of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to contain to be entirely completed within the time specified, or to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept the bid for the whole, a part, or an article of a class, or any to reserve a less for the interest of the Government.

11,250 yards sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedges,) to weigh 25 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with colors fast.

4,500 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedges,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with colors fast.

1,500 yards dark blue Drilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedges,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with colors fast.

200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedges,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with colors fast.

GLASS NO. 3.

4,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for trousers, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedges,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with colors fast.

6,000 yards white Linen, for shirts, 36 inches wide, to weigh 3 ounces per yard.

10,500 yards white Cotton, for drawers, 36 inches wide, to weigh 3 ounces per yard.

4,000 yards cotton Ticking, for hammocks, 42 inches wide.

GLASS NO. 4.

200 Uniform Caps, oval plate, except sergeants.
200 Pompons, red worsted, call shape, 4½ inches in circumference.
200 Chin-straps, with scraps, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.

GLASS NO. 5.

200 Garde Coat Buttons, (large.)
400 Green Jacket Buttons, (large.)
100 Green Vest Buttons, (large.)
100 Sets Epaulette Buttons, for privates.
2,000 Yards Gilt Edging.
2,000 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for musicians.
100 Brass Cords.
50 Gilt Drum Eagles.

GLASS NO. 6.

100 Bayonet Scabbards with Frogs attached.
100 Percussion Cap Pouches.
25 Sword Frogs.
1,000 Knapsacks.

GLASS NO. 7.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Vests for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Undress Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Undress Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Forage Caps.
Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.
Boat Sacks.

The above-named articles must conform in all respects to the standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 16 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and must be manufactured in the cities where these offices are situated; and wherever the articles are to be made in any portion of them, shall be so reported on the bid, and the name of the manufacturer and his place of business given, and the articles must in all such cases, at once on the Government officials, undergo the examination of the commanding officer, or inspecting officer, and be passed by him before delivery is made, and no bill received is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, citizens of the State of ——, and ——, of the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after notice of the acceptance of said bid, execute a contract in accordance therewith, with sufficient and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we hereby guarantee that we will pay to the United States the difference between the sum to which the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B. Guarantee.
C. D. Guarantee.

Witness,
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee.

G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

Non-compliance will be considered as unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for Marine Supplies," and indorsed in the upper left-hand corner.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be opened on the day and hour named.

Bids for Supplies for Marine Corps and all to be addressed to Major WILLIAM S. STACK, Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th day of June, 1870, for paving Lafayette-place, from Great Jones-street to Eighth-street, with trap blocks.

No. 2. For paving Lafayette-place, from Great Jones-street to Eighth-street, with wood blocks.

No. 3. For paving Bowery, from Bayard to Canal-street, with trap blocks.

No. 4. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, with trap blocks.

No. 5. For paving Attorney-street, from Division to Houston-street, with trap blocks.

No. 6. For paving Attorney-street, from Division to Houston-street, with wood blocks.

No. 7. For paving Avenue A, from Fifty-first-street to Fifty-seventh-street, with trap blocks.

No. 8. For paving Forty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with trap blocks.

No. 9. For paving Forty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with wood blocks.

No. 10. For paving Fifty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, with trap blocks.

No. 11. For paving Fifty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, with wood blocks.

No. 12. For paving Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with trap blocks.

No. 13. For paving Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with wood blocks.

No. 14. For sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth-street and Seventy-seventh-street.

No. 15. For sewer in Avenue A, from Fifty-fourth-street to and through Fifty-sixth-street to near First-avenue.

No. 16. For sewer in First-avenue, between Thirty-ninth-street and Fortieth-street.

No. 17. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue.

No. 18. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Third-avenue and Fourth-avenue.

No. 19. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth-avenue and Sixth-avenue.

No. 20. For sewer in Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth-streets, between Fourth-avenue and Sixth-avenue.

No. 21. For sewer in Madison-avenue, between Seventy-fourth-street and Eighty-sixth-street.

No. 22. For sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue.

No. 23. For sewer in Seventy-sixth-street, between First and Third avenues.

No. 24. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

No. 25. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Sixth-avenue.

No. 26. For sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

No. 27. For sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Fifth-avenue and North River.

No. 28. For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Eighth-avenue, from Seventy-second-street to Ninety-fifth-street.

No. 29. For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninety-second-street, from West-street to Hudson-street.

No. 30. For flagging Fifty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

No. 31. For flagging Tenth-street, from Avenue D to East River.

No. 32. For flagging Sixty-second, from Fifth-avenue to Fifth-avenue.

No. 33. For flagging Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.

No. 34. For flagging Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

No. 35. For flagging Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

No. 36. For curbing and flagging Fifth-avenue, from Eighty-first-street to Ninety-fifth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 16, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th inst., at 12 M., for supplying Anthracite and Bituminous (Cumberland) Coal to the revenue vessels on the station, or to any part of the revenue district, as may be required by the Collector of the port, during a period of one year, commencing July 1, 1870.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load-line from the forward part of stem to the after part of stern-post, and the breadth and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

Coal to be delivered on the side where vessels will be furnished boldern on application at Custom-houses at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required of the 350-ton vessel, and 13 knots on a trial of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required for the vessels of 800 tons; favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rates above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspection of the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be accepted for less than vessels, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and competent sureties, (certified to by some officer known to the Treasury Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that in case the contract for the vessel or vessels of which his bid proposes to furnish, or any part thereof, is awarded to him, he will enter into contract with sufficient and sufficient sureties, and in case the said bid shall be accepted, and he shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we hereby guarantee that we will pay to the United States the difference between the sum to which the said bid may be accepted and that which may be accepted.

Each bid must state the time for which such vessel will be completed and delivered complete.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids the names of sureties who will be allowed to justify before any officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Collector of the port.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be deposited with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamers," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Bids will be held by bidders according to Act approved July 28, 1866, for the term of twenty days.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be deposited with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamers," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Bids will be held by bidders according to Act approved July 28, 1866, for the term of twenty days.

The Department will be governed in awarding the contracts by the interests of the service.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a guarantee that they will enter into the contract in accordance with a view to obtain the best dispositions of the several parts.

Proposals whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable sureties, with detailed specifications before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels, for nine years.

Delivery

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Closing Exercises of the New-York Institution—Interesting Performances of the Pupils—Names of the Graduates.

The closing exercises of the year at the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, took place yesterday at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. The Institution has a fine location on the high land overlooking the Hudson River at One hundred and sixty-second street, and the 1½ train for Yonkers went up crowded with visitors interested in the exercises of the day. At the hour appointed for the commencement of the exhibition the spacious chapel was crowded with the pupils of the school and their friends and guests. Among the audience were several prominent citizens, well known for their interest in our great public charities, including Judge Chas. P. Kirkland, Judge Henry Davies, Hon. Erastus Brooks, S. S. Randall, Gen. Bruce, Rev. Dr. McVicker, Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., the former Principal of the Institution, and others. The exhibition on the part of the pupils consisted entirely of impromptu exercises in composition, recitations in the peculiar language of the deaf and dumb, and answers to questions in various matters of learning propounded by persons in the audience. Dr. ISAAC L. PEET, the Principal, in opening the exercises, stated that there had been no direct preparation for the occasion whatever, and everything which would be done would be spontaneous, anywhere the actual capacity and requirements of the pupils. A class of seven boys and three girls belonging to the highest or scholastic class, under the charge of Prof. OLIVER D. COOKE, was called to the blackboard and asked to write any thoughts suggested by the occasion. They all set promptly to work, and in five minutes six addresses of welcome to the friends and visitors of the Institution were prepared, all carefully and well written and showing the sentiments of the various writers. Those of the young ladies in particular were singularly graceful and appropriate. A composition was then read by Prof. COOKE which had been prepared by Miss ANNIE WAGNER on the "Life of Christ," after which various subjects were given to the class for impromptu compositions, such as Dickens, the Indian Delegation, the Cuban Cause, Character and Reputation, &c. All wrote upon the subjects assigned them with surprising readiness, and in a few minutes prepared brief essays which in point of thought and style of composition would compare favorably with those of students of a similar grade in any institution of learning. Questions were also answered in history, literature, and various other branches of study, with great readiness and accuracy. Besides these exercises there were exhibitions of the facility of the pupils in the use of signs, one of the most interesting of which was the recitation of poetry by the use of word-signs alone, which displayed a perfect system of natural and graceful gestures. Miss FLORENCE JONES, fourteen years of age, in this way recited a portion of SHELLY'S "Cloud," and Miss ANNIE WAGNER some very pretty verses composed by Mrs. PEET, the accomplished wife of the Principal, and formerly a pupil in the Institution, Mr. PEET translating the gestures into language for the audience. Another exceedingly interesting exercise was that in articulation, a branch which has been taught here with considerable success. The pupils spoke to the class, and read from the words on the lips of the speaker, and have been taught to articulate words with considerable distinctness themselves. This system is intended chiefly for those called semi-mutes, or such as were born with the sense of hearing, but have lost it. It has, however, succeeded to some extent with those who were born deaf. One bright, intelligent lad of about fourteen years, named ALBERT GUGGENHEIMER, who never heard a sound in his life, has been taught to comprehend the words of others by watching their lips, and to articulate with considerable distinctness in reply. The same boy is very ready with the pen, and uses the ordinary signs with unusual facility.

After some further exercises of the same kind, Rev. Prof. MCVICKER, of Columbia College, on the part of the EXAMINING COMMITTEE, read a report in which he spoke in the highest terms of the proficiency of the pupils in the various branches of study pursued in the Institution. Diplomas were then presented to the students who had completed one or another of the prescribed courses of study, by Dr. PEET, who addressed them in the language of the fingers, with which they were familiar. The following had completed the five years' course of instruction: William H. Blood, Marcena E. Cheeseman, Isaac Cheney, George R. Clark, Henry S. Devoue, Ranald Douglas, Henry Elliott, George Farley, John Fitzpatrick, Thomas Godfrey, William Frank Hall, George S. Hunt, Johnny Jones, James Kane, Henry Miller, John Randall Smith, Frederick Strever, George H. Witschief, Eleanor H. Bonsfield, Eva Adaline Davis, Eliza Edelman, William Jackson, Isabella Farraher, Frances A. Farrell, Margaret Flannery, Mary Jane Foster, Caroline Gunning, Helen Gooch, Catharine A. Heaton, Hannah Henry, Elizabeth J. Hull, Louisa R. Manbck, Caroline Meisebach, Margaret McKeough, Elizabeth Murphy, Mary D. Peabody, Rhoda Peabody, Mary E. Peterson, Eva Bellinger Pierce, Mary Ann Reilly, Matilda Seaton, Aubs A. Van Arsdale.

Isabella Conover and Lydia Conover received diplomas for the seven years' course. The following had completed a course of eight years: David D. Banta, Charles Everts, Charles Field, George W. Hopkins, Samuel Johnson, Samuel W. McClelland, Samuel Moses, Francis E. Robinson, Edwin P. Royal, John Sandfield, William E. Smith, Levi Selmey, John G. Sherwood, Caroline Brown, Mary C. F. Green, Rosanna Kirley, Hannah Lewis, Harriet E. Reed, Hannah H. Wright, Emeline G. Jennings, William F. Genet.

The following received diplomas for the completion of the full course of three years in the highest or collegiate department of study: Abram S. Gardner, Thomas H. Jewell, William A. Whalow, Mattie A. Brown, Ellen M. Downing, Sarah G. Howard, Mary W. Queen, Annie Wager.

The exercises were brought to a close by brief addresses from some of the visitors. During the past year there have been 320 pupils in the institution, twenty-nine of whom belong to the collegiate class. The whole number who have received instruction here since the foundation of the charity is 1,582. The institution is in excellent hands, and increasing in usefulness from year to year.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Second Day of the Meeting at the Collegiate Reformed Church—Appointment of Committees—Interesting Exercises and Addresses.

The second day's proceedings of the New-York Sunday-school Convention, now being held at the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, were opened with religious exercises at 9 o'clock A.M. yesterday, Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, of this City, President, presided.

The first business taken up was a discussion on Bible geography, manners and customs, as connected with the work of Sabbath-school teaching. This discussion was confined to Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL and Mr. ALBERT L. RAWSON, of this City. Mr. DIEHL gave a very excellent illustration of many of the manners and customs of Eastern countries as bearing on Bible narratives. Mr. RAWSON spoke of the importance of correctness in Bible picturing, and reprehended the carelessness which often exists in schools with regard to teaching by means of prints and pictures that are only imperfect illustrations of the customs and manners of Bible lands, and are calculated to convey to the young mind erroneous impressions.

The next subject taken up was "The Religious Power of our Sunday-schools." Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, children's missionary, opened this discussion in an address of about twenty minutes' duration, and was followed by Rev. Dr. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Albany, and Rev. W. C. STEELE, of Mexico. He was followed by Rev. Dr. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Albany, and Rev. W. C. STEELE, of New-York, on the same topic. All the speakers contended that, next to the pulpit, there was no agency so fruitful of good results to the Church as the Sabbath-school.

"How to Gather the Children In" was the question next discussed. Rev. N. R. REMICK being the first speaker. He was followed by several delegates in short addresses on the same subject.

The roll-call of the counties was then commenced, and verbal reports as to the favorable progress of the cause were presented. Some little excitement was created when the County of Allegheny was called, from the report in relation thereto having been read by three ladies, they excusing themselves in so doing from the fact, as they left it to be inferred, that the male delegates from their county were out "sight-seeing," and that the duty of making the report, therefore, devolved on them.

The following Committees were appointed:

On Finance—Hon. J. R. CHAMBERLAIN, of Amsterdam; Gen. S. THORNE, of Rome; Timothy Hogan, of Syracuse; Rev. E. W. Rapier, of Sand Lake; and A. L. RAWSON, of New-York.

On Nominations—G. J. HARRIS, of Oswego; P. P. ALLEN, of Troy; John P. BRIGGS, of Flushing; A. S. HEAD, of New-York; George DAWSON, of Albany; and H. M. DIXON, of Syracuse.

The Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. CROSBY opened the afternoon session with prayer, after which the roll-call of counties was continued.

Mrs. MARY HOWE SMITH gave an exhibition with a class of children from the Primary Department, the subject being the "Raising of Jairus' Daughter," as recorded by the Apostle Mark, in the fifth chapter of his Gospel. Mrs. SMITH briefly narrated the story of the restoration to life of the young girl, after which she questioned the class as to the main points of the narration.

Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON then took a class of children from the Intermediate Department, and with them gave a similar exercise on the same subject.

Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR gave an exhibition, using the various county secretaries present as his class, and the narration of the miracle of the restoration of Jairus' daughter, as it appears in the eighth chapter of Luke, as the subject of the lesson. This was a most interesting exhibition, the summary of which was at last most artistically wrought out, as the answers appearing on the black-board made the following beautifully rhythmic lines:

Lying at the gates of death,
Pleading up for latest breath;
Master, thou canst heal and save—
Save my daughter from the grave.

Be not fearful, but believe;
Life and health she shall receive;
Wipe the tears from weeping eyes,
Chase the mourning. MAY, 1870.

A free discussion on the methods of Bible teaching then took place, Mr. RALPH WELLS, of this City, opening it in a short address. After transacting miscellaneous business, the Convention adjourned till 9½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, Mr. E. G. HADDEN, of Catskill, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided, in the absence of Rev. Dr. CROSBY.

Prayer was offered by Mr. LUCIUS HART, after which the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate officers of the Association for the coming year: Rev. W. C. STEELE, of New-York; E. C. WILBER, New-York; A. M. GRAVES, of Troy; JEO. F. DAVIS, of Brooklyn; H. J. SARTORELL, of Auburn.

Prof. M. M. MERRELL then addressed the audience, taking as his subject, "Teaching." The science of religion, he said, made it a necessity that we teach one another. He directed his discourse to the faults discernible in teaching, rather than to the merits to be found therein. These faults he divided into three parts—faults before the class, faults in the class, and to faults after the class. Mere sanctification of the soul alone was not sufficient to qualify one for Sabbath-school teaching, for while Christ was our Lord was only as one still: so, let one be as pious as he may, if he be an ignoramus it will be difficult to make of him an effective teacher. Every teacher should magnify his office. He should also prepare himself by prayer to teach in such a manner as will enable him to make the most efficient teacher, and the most thorough scholar. Study and general and particular culture are also absolutely necessary on the part of teachers, if they would teach well. Definite ends should be kept in view by the Sunday-school teacher, just as secular teachers have definite ends in view when they come before their scholars. The speaker touched upon the necessity of teachers keeping the records of their classes strictly, and of economizing time in teaching. He closed by impressing on the Convention, also, the necessity of unity as to the mode of conveying instruction.

Rev. DR. DUTTON, of Brooklyn, then addressed the audience on "Temperance Work in our Schools." The curse of the social glass, he said, was doing more than anything else to bring about apostasy in the Church. The great hope of the country today, to save young men of the next generation from the ruin wrought by intemperance, was in the Church and the Sunday-school. This terrible curse was plucking every day numbers from the communion-table, and the Church would never come back to Pentecostal power until it does that which the Apostles did in Pentecostal times. The ball of reliquous reveal rolled on as far as the door of the gambling-shop and the drinking-saloon, but within either of these it never entered. Is it to be expected that the Church is to close its ears to the cry of misery that comes up from the drunkard's family, and expect that God will bless its efforts in revival? The Sabbath-school teacher would never do his duty to the scholars individually, particular pains to teach him the chemistry of intoxicating drinks and the terrible results that follow their use. Drunkenness was a disease as well as a moral wrong, and the Church and the Sabbath-school must meet it in both these aspects. In conclusion, Dr. CUTLER alluded to the late CHAS. DICKENS—his great power, which seems to hardly yet cold within its grave in Westminster Abbey—and had no doubt read of and wept over those beautiful creations of his, Tiny Tim, Little Nell and Poor Joe; but, alas! humanitarian as CHARLES DICKENS was, much as he had done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of his own and other lands, and by the (the speaker) pleaded him for all this, he had never done anything to reclaim the drunkard from destruction. He (DR. CUTLER) had often felt and, and often felt like crying, when he had in page after page of DICKENS' works caught the odor of the abominable gin-bottle, and beheld him put the finishing touch to the protecting genius over the dram-shop and the dissipated, to drag them down utterly at last because of the lack of religious impulses in his heart. Had he had the strength and the power to work for religion which that illumination proceeding from the possession of the Holy Spirit gives, the name of CHARLES DICKENS would today be placed alongside that of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

After notice had been given of the exercises to be held today, the Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. this (Thursday) morning.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Burning of a Building in Twelfth-street—Loss $120,000.

The most destructive of recent conflagrations occurred at an early hour yesterday evening. In Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues, is an immense brick building, covering lots Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 and 213, which was occupied and owned by the TROW & SMITH Book Manufacturing Company, a regular incorporated company under the laws of the State of New-York, and the publishers of the *City Directory*. About 7:50 o'clock last evening flames were discovered on the fourth floor, at about the center of this building, and the alarm was instantly given, but before the engines could arrive and get to work, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the flames gained such headway that great destruction of property ensued.

The fire burned upward and spread laterally through Nos. 205, 209 and 211, where its progress was stopped by a party wall. The destruction, however, in the part of the immense edifice occupied by the fire, was sufficiently serious. The floors reached and destroyed in the flames were occupied as binderies and composing-rooms, and were so filled with stock that the total loss will not be less than $100,000, while that on the building will be at least $20,000. These losses are fully covered by insurance, which amounts to $80,500 on building and $40,000 on stock.

The disaster will delay for a time the issue of the full edition of the City Directory. The Company were in the middle of this enterprise, 4,500 copies of the Directory having been issued, and 6,000 copies remaining to be printed. The work had, however, been stereotyped, and the plates had fortunately been placed in fire-proof vaults in the basements, where they were entirely beyond the reach of the flames, and the remainder of the edition can therefore be issued in a few days.

New-Jersey State Presbyterian Synod.

The New-Jersey Synod of the Presbyterian Church continued its session yesterday in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth. The sole object of this session is to redistrict the Presbyteries, which change has been rendered necessary in consequence of the union of the Old and New Schools. The whole of yesterday was occupied in discussing the report of the Committee on the Reconstruction of Presbyteries, which was unanimously adopted. The following are the Presbyteries as redistricted and approved:

Presbytery of Newton, comprising the Counties of Sussex and Warren, with that part of Hunterdon lying north of the aforesaid Mountains—thirty-two churches.

Presbytery of Jersey City, comprising the Counties of Bergen, Passaic and Hudson—twenty churches.

Presbytery of Morris and Orange, comprising Morris County, with the townships of Millburn, Livingston, South Orange, Orange, East Orange and West Orange, in the County of Essex.

Presbytery of Newark, comprising the City of Newark, with the townships of Belleville, Bloomfield, Montclair and Clinton.

Presbytery of Elizabeth, comprising Union County, with Somerset, except the churches of Boundbrook and Kingston, and all Hunterdon County, between the Newton and New-Brunswick Presbyteries and Middlesex County north of the Raritan River.

Presbytery of New-Brunswick, comprising the Counties of Mercer and Middlesex, north of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, except the churches of Cranbury, Hightstown and Dayton, together with the churches of Manalapan and Jamesburg—twenty-nine churches.

Presbytery of West Jersey, comprising the Counties of Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland.

In the evening the Synod was engaged in regulating the disposition of the records of the existing Presbyteries. After an amicable arrangement of these matters had been effected, and the periods of holding meetings of individual Presbyteries determined upon, the Synod adjourned.

A Card from Postmaster Jones.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the Sun this morning a letter purporting to have been written by a clerk in my office, alleging that he, with other employes, had been assessed for the purpose of presenting to President GRANT a life-insurance policy. I am surprised that any one in my office should have made such an assertion. No assessment for any such purpose was ever levied upon any clerk in my office, nor has any contribution to such a thing ever been collected. Some one has been imposing upon the credulity of the public.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

Another Accident on the Elevated Railway.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred on the Elevated Railway at the corner of Greenwich and Houston streets. A car heavily laden with passengers was passing over the track, when the drum of a portion of the machinery was smashed, and the gearing and fly-wheel became disconnected and fell in fragments to the street. The passengers escaped by ladders to the sidewalks. The last accident occurred at the same point.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

By the liberality of the people in and about Passaic, N. J., the children of the Five Points House of Industry are to be entertained as a picnic in Clifton Grove today.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision in the case of JOHN MURDOCK MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, petitioners in bankruptcy. Judge BLATCHFORD held that they were not entitled to a discharge, on the ground that, being bankers within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act, they had not, subsequently to the passage of that act, kept proper books of account. He also refused the motion for the discharge of MAXWELL MACKAY, as the evidence left no doubt that he was a member of the firm.

PETER DONNELLY, who was recently sent up to Blackwell's Island for a term, on the charge of disorderly conduct and of "being a nuisance all over town," was before Judge BALLARD, yesterday, sending the writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge requested, particularly as he was able and willing to give bonds to keep the peace. Judge BARNARD, upon hearing that DONNELLY had been convicted, refused to release him unless the consent of the District-Attorney could be obtained in writing, and said, "If I do release him some jackass will put it in the papers that I have released a man from Sing Sing."

The annual examination of the schools under the management of the De La Salle Institute, for the benefit of the poor, took place yesterday, and the result was highly satisfactory to the teachers and friends of the institution. The proceedings opened with an exhibition of the efficiency of the junior class in the elementary science, and the test, though of a general and superficial nature, gave favorable evidence of the progress bestowed on the pupils, and was received with every mark of approbation. The exercises will be resumed to-morrow, when the advanced classes will be examined in the higher branches of education.

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

By the liberality of the people in and about Passaic, N. J., the children of the Five Points House of Industry are to be entertained as a picnic in Clifton Grove today.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision in the case of JOHN MURDOCK MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, petitioners in bankruptcy. Judge BLATCHFORD held that they were not entitled to a discharge, on the ground that, being bankers within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act, they had not, subsequently to the passage of that act, kept proper books of account. He also refused the motion for the discharge of MAXWELL MACKAY, as the evidence left no doubt that he was a member of the firm.

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NEW-JERSEY.

The stables of the Traders' Express Company, at Hoboken, caught fire last evening, and four bales of hay were burned. The damage otherwise is insignificant.

A warrant for the arrest of a Bayonne, Wm. KREELER by name, was yesterday issued to Officers HECKER and FISCHER, of the Newark Police, on complaint of both of the recent's wives. Some five years ago KREELER married a young woman in Philadelphia, whom after several years he deserted. She ascertaining that her faithless spouse had come to Newark, followed him thither, and learned that he had lately married the daughter of FERDINAND CRONEWOLF, of West Newark. The first wife soon found the second, and together they followed KREELER to Jersey City, where they overtook him. He, however, contrived to give them the slip by some specious excuse, and has not been seen since. The officers expect to find him in a day or two, and are now on his track.

The Montague Association, of Newark, held their annual public meeting Tuesday evening, at the high-school. Several distinguished citizens were present. Mayor RICARD, Ex Mayor of PRIDDIN and Superintendent BRAHE attended. Recitations were made by Miss LILLIE STAUB, LYDIA A. WELLS and ANNA L. GARRABOUY. Several essays were read, among which the "Blue Stocking Review," by Miss ANNA D. BALDWIN, was noticeable for its genuine humor.

An important case is now being argued in the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton—the Court of last resort in New-Jersey. The parties to the suit are the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company and FREDERICK STEVENS. The case involves the right of the State Legislature, or any legislative enactment, to impose on land below low-water mark on navigable waters, fronting above owners, to other parties, for private use.

The annual exhibition of the Bergen Institute took place yesterday afternoon in Jersey City. The rooms were filled with an attentive and interested audience. The closing exercises take place this evening at the Presbyterian Church (Rev. E. W. PENDLETON) on which occasion the Certificates of Honor and Diplomas will be presented.

ROSANNA BURKE, about nine years old, was run over on the Jersey City Railroad, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and died last evening. An inquest will be held today by Coroner BURNS. The Coroner has caused the arrest of JOHN BURLEW, the gate-tender at the crossing, on a charge of causing the death of the child by his negligence.

About 9 P. M., yesterday, car No. 13 of the Grand-street line, Jersey City, ran over and severely injured a child about five years of age. The driver of the car, MARTIN LYNN, was committed to await the result of the injuries of the child.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark has granted their pastor, Rev. E. R. MEREDITH, a three-months leave of absence, on account of his ill health, and will pay his expenses at Saratoga for that period.

The Mayor of Newark has issued a proclamation of extermination against all dogs running in the streets unmuzzled.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President sent to the Senate today the names of seventy Midshipmen to be Ensigns, and seventy-one Ensigns to be Masters in the Navy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 22.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed steady. The course of the markets during the day is shown by the following table:

	11 M.	2½ P. M.	6½ P.M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90¾	90¾	90¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87¾	87¾	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865	87¾	87¾	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87¾	87¾	87¾
U. S. 10-40s	87⅝	87¾	87¾
Ill. Cent. Railroad shares	113¾	113¾	113
Erie Railroad shares	20	19¾	19¾
Atl. & G. W.	25¾	25¾	25¾

PARIS, June 21.—The Bourse opened dull.—Rentes 72f. 80c., and closed dull.—Rentes, 72f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—United States Bonds of 1862 open at 87¾, and closed at 87¾.

LONDON, June 22—4 P. M.—TALLOW firmer, but not quotably higher. LINSEED-OIL firmer, but not quotably higher. REFINED PETROLEUM 2½d. Calcutta Linseed 53s.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—2:45 P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 10¾@10¾d. and closed at 10¾d.; Middling Orleans opened at 10¾@10¾d. and closed at 10¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,500 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 6d. @10s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. 6d. @10s. 9d. ₱ cental for California Red; 10s. 10d. @11s. 1d. ₱ bbl. for Winter Flour; 24s. @26s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Lard firmer at 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Rosin, 5s. ₱ cwt. for Common, and 12s. for Fine.

HAVRE, June 22.—COTTON opened firm and closed dull for both grades. Low Ordinaire, on spot, 118f. Low Middling, afloat, 118f., and closed quiet.

BREMEN, June 22.—The PETROLEUM market opened quiet for Standard White.

HAMBURG, June 22.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 22.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed firm,